

U.S. Estimates GNP Slowed to 2.1% in First Quarter

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy is growing at an annual rate of only 2.1 percent in the first quarter, primarily because of a surge in imported goods and a decline in demand for production of domestic products, the Commerce Department estimated today.

The slow rate of growth in the national product, which measures the nation's total output of goods and services, is only about as large as had been expected by most forecasters. It is also down from a revised 4.3-percent growth rate for the fourth quarter of 1984, a fourth quarter rate was estimated earlier at 4.9 percent.

The report pushed the dollar up sharply lower in hectic trading in New York. In later New York trading, the dollar fell to \$1.1875 from \$1.147 Wednesday while the Swiss mark rose to 3.205 from 3.200.

The Commerce Department figures — the so-called "flash" estimate of the GNP — is based on complete data and projections. The estimate is subject to substantial revision as more complete data come available.

Meanwhile, inflation as measured by the GNP implicit price deflator has risen from a 2.8-percent pace in the fourth quarter to an estimated 3.4-percent rate this quarter, the department said. Much of the higher rate was due to a surge in the composition of output, including a large rise in energy prices, rather than a direct increase in prices.

A separate price index that is not affected by changes in output rose an estimated 4.1-percent rate, up from 3.6 percent in the previous three months.

If the first quarter estimate were to hold, it would mean that the economy has grown at an average annual rate of 2.7 percent over the last nine months. According to most economists, that pace is not enough to reduce the nation's civilian unemployment rate, which stood at 7.3 percent in February.

[White House officials said the economy is "on a path of steady growth with low inflation" despite the apparent slowdown in the current quarter. Reuters reported from Washington.]

Most forecasters have been expecting real GNP to rise at about a 3.5-percent pace during this year, although some have warned that variations in foreign trade could affect the quarter-to-quarter rates of increase.

David Berson, an economist with Wharton Economic Forecasting Associates, said the report probably signals that the economy is in a "growth recession" with rising unemployment occurring sooner than had been expected.

But he predicted that the economy will show renewed strength in the final three months of the year, assuming that the Federal Reserve Board loosens its restraints on the money supply.

"Growth will rebound because the Fed will have to respond to prevent a growth recession from becoming a real recession," Mr. Berson said.

The department also reported Thursday that corporate profits rose at a 3.8-percent annual rate in the fourth quarter after falling at a 2.8-percent rate in the third. After-tax profits rose at a 0.4-percent pace after falling at a 5.7-percent rate in the previous three months.



Viktor P. Karpov, chief Soviet negotiator in Geneva, declining to talk to journalists Thursday. U.S. and Soviet negotiators agreed Thursday to divide into three working groups, on strategic, intermediate and space-based arms.

Politburo Endorses a Return to Détente

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The ruling Politburo met Thursday for its first regular session since Mikhail S. Gorbachev was named Soviet leader last week, and declared its readiness for improved relations with the West.

A report on the meeting carried by the official news agency, Tass, said the Soviet Union was ready to follow the line of détente as it was practiced in the 1970s. The phrase echoed the policy stated by Mr. Gorbachev in a speech made when he took power 10 days earlier.

"The experience of détente of the '70s has proved that relations with capitalist countries can also develop well in the spirit of peaceful coexistence and cooperation," the report said. "The Soviet Union is ready to follow this line."

It also said that the first priority in U.S.-Soviet relations would be to reach an accord on arms control, and it declared that the Soviet side would work to reach an agreement in the talks under way in Geneva.

Tass said the Politburo approved the "vast work" done by one of its members, Vladimir V. Shcherbinsky, during his recent visit to the United States. It did not mention Mr. Shcherbinsky's talks with President Ronald Reagan or the possibility of a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting, which Mr. Reagan has suggested.

[In Geneva, U.S. and Soviet arms control negotiators agreed Thursday to divide into working groups on strategic, intermediate and space-based weapons next week for the first time since the talks began March 12, wire services reported.]

The Tass report avoided the harsh criticisms of the American approach to the talks that have been prevalent in the Soviet press in recent days.

The Politburo's reference to détente and the decade when U.S.-Soviet cooperation reached its high point indicated to diplomats in Moscow that Mr. Gorbachev's administration would seek an improved atmosphere with Washington.

The report's only critical words were directed at domestic problems. Here, the Tass report stressed an intensification and acceleration of economic development and called for a strengthening of discipline and a struggle against "showiness and irresponsibility."

These also were themes raised in Mr. Gorbachev's acceptance speech and repeated since then in editorials in the nation's major newspapers.

They also call to mind the campaign for discipline and efficiency carried out by Mr. Gorbachev's mentor, Yuri V. Andropov. Among many Russians, an immediate question about Mr. Gorbachev's new administration is whether he will return to the strict measures of Mr. Andropov's campaign.

But Western and Soviet analysts in Moscow cautioned that any plans Mr. Gorbachev may have for economic reform face opposition from the established bureaucracy and will take time to carry out.

The Politburo noted the importance of meetings that Mr. Gorbachev and other Politburo members had with visiting dignitaries last week, but it did not mention that these officials had come to Moscow for the funeral of Mr. Gorbachev's predecessor, Konstantin U. Chernenko.

It was not the first time Mr. Gorbachev had presided over the Politburo. Official statements have shown that he chaired meetings while Mr. Chernenko was sick or away from Moscow.

The report's failure to mention Mr. Chernenko's name was a further signal that Mr. Gorbachev's regime intends to dissociate itself from that of his predecessor.

A similar report on the first Politburo meeting after Mr. Chernenko's accession to power 13 months ago mentioned the name of his predecessor, Mr. Andropov.

In a separate report, Tass said the U.S. ambassador to Moscow, Arthur A. Hartman, met Thursday with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and talked about the Geneva negotiations and other bilateral subjects. The U.S. Embassy confirmed the meeting had taken place, but declined to disclose details.

■ Group Talks Start Tuesday

The agreement in Geneva to begin discussions on three categories of weapons was reached at the fourth working session since U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks resumed. Agency France-Presse reported from Geneva.

The delegations apparently failed to decide earlier to split the talks on long-range weapons, space-based weapons and space weapons because of disagreement over how closely linked the three should be, Western sources said.

The first session of talks by the three negotiating groups is scheduled for Tuesday.

Police Kill 17 As Blacks March In South Africa

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Police shot and killed at least 17 blacks and wounded 19 others near the southern coastal town of Uitenhage on Thursday on the 25th anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre of 1960.

The police opened fire with rifles, pistols and shotguns as a crowd of more than 3,000 people marched from their black township toward a white suburb of Uitenhage, near Port Elizabeth, the government said.

The shooting occurred as blacks across South Africa commemorated the Sharpeville massacre anniversary in which the 69 blacks were shot and killed in the bloodiest clash in years of protests against white-minority rule.

In the racial unrest over the past 13 months, more than 240 people have died.

Louis Le Grange, minister of law and order, told Parliament in Cape Town that the crowd, ignoring orders to disperse, advanced on a group of 19 policemen.

"The police were suddenly surrounded and pelted with stones, sticks and other missiles, including petrol bombs," Mr. Le Grange said.

The commanding officer, he said, fired a warning shot into the ground. When that had no effect, Mr. Le Grange said, police opened fire.

Mr. Le Grange said that six of the 17 blacks died in hospitals. The government said at least 19 other blacks were wounded. Mr. Le Grange said that the police had fired six rifle shots, 27 shotgun cartridges and 10 pistol shots.

A police spokesman, Major Steve van Rooyen, said the situation outside the Uitenhage was "tense but under control" by midday. Uitenhage is an automobile manufacturing center.

Major van Rooyen said he did not know what prompted the march, but said that it may have been linked to the Sharpeville anniversary.

The Fort Elizabeth Evening Post quoted an unidentified witness as saying, "Police suddenly opened fire. We deny we started them."

The Post quoted another witness, Miriam Mdingi, who works in a butcher shop, as saying, "I stood in the doorway of the butchery and saw people lying in the street. People were screaming and running. A woman came crying to me and said her son and daughter were dead."

Mono Badela, a black journalist for City Press, a Johannesburg Sunday newspaper that is read chiefly by blacks, visited the scene soon after the shooting. He said in a telephone interview that a fire truck washed the victims' blood off the street.

Mr. Badela said that witnesses told him the crowd was trying to march through town to another black township, Kwanobuhle, to the funeral of three blacks killed in rioting last week. The people did not know that the funeral had been banned by a magistrate several hours earlier, he said.

He said the owner of a shop 50 yards (45 meters) from the shooting told him that police, in armored vehicles, ordered the march.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Israelis Raid Villages East Of Sidon, Kill 21 Guerrillas

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

ANQON, Lebanon — Israeli troops, backed by helicopters and tanks, moved out of the zone they occupy in south Lebanon on Thursday, took over at least three villages east of Sidon and killed 21 guerrillas, according to an Israeli army spokesman.

Lebanese military sources said nine villages were raided on the fringes of Christian-controlled territory about seven miles (11 kilometers) east of the port city.

Israeli army officials said that they have no information on other villages that Lebanese reports said were raided.

In raids similar to those conducted earlier this month in predominantly Shiite Muslim villages targeted as guerrilla strongholds, the Israeli troops dynamited houses, rounded up young men for interrogation and sent hundreds of refugees fleeing toward Sidon.

Israeli forces withdrew from Sidon last month.

Lebanese civilians said as they headed toward Sidon through Anqon, a mostly Muslim village just west of one of the raided villages, Homsine, that the Christian-Muslim village of Jbaa and the predominantly Muslim village of Kfar Milik had also been reoccupied by the Israelis.

During Thursday's raids, the Israelis moved farther from their front line than at in any time in four weeks.

The raids follow a monthlong crackdown on Shiite towns and villages in south Lebanon to stem guerrilla attacks on Israeli troops positioned near the Litani River, the area to which they withdrew in the first phase of their pullback on Feb. 16.

Lebanese officials in Sidon said they feared the Israeli thrust toward the city was a precursor to a wider sweep intended to isolate Shiite guerrillas in the Sidon area and contain them far from the Israeli front line.

"They have reoccupied the whole area they left," said Amin Bazzi, a member of the Lebanese parliament from Sidon.

Despite fears that the Israeli Army could reach Sidon, there was no indication that the operation was any more ambitious than the kind of hit-and-run attacks the Israelis have conducted recently on other villages outside of their area of control, most recently in Zarbath 10 days ago. Thirty-four people were killed in that operation.

There also appeared to be no link between Thursday's raids and the intermittent battles over the past four days involving the Christian militia and Muslim guerrillas supported by units of the regular Lebanese Army.

Timor Göksele, spokesman for the United Nations peacekeeping force in south Lebanon, said that a small Israeli army force had entered the village of Snif in the zone controlled by the Finnish UN contingent and rounded up about 100 men for interrogation.

■ 2 Journalists Killed

CBS News called Thursday for Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel to investigate the killings of two of the network's free-lance Lebanese journalists, Reuters reported from New York.

Witnesses said Tewfik Ghazawi, a cameraman, and Bahije Metni, a soundman, were killed when an Israeli tank shelled a group of journalists in southern Lebanon.



European Community ministers spent a fifth day debating the entry of Spain and Portugal. Lorenzo Natali, left, commissioner in charge of enlargement, spoke with Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission. Page 2.

EC Agrees to Require Low-Pollution Autos

By Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Environment ministers of the European Community agreed Thursday on the need, compulsory introduction of low-pollution cars throughout 10-nation grouping.

Under the agreement worked out in an all-night session after months of negotiations, tough European standards for exhaust emissions came into force by 1989 for big 1.993 for medium-sized cars, 1.994 for the smallest cars.

The ministers were unable, however, to agree on the specific standards of pollution control that the cars would have to meet by the set dates. They said these would be determined later.

During the session, it was also said that lead-free gasoline must be in sale throughout the community by 1989. Ministers approved tax incentives to encourage motorists to buy low-pollution cars, which are likely to be more expensive than current models.

Participants in the negotiations said the program a breakthrough in the fight against acid rain and a pollution that threatens Europe's forests and lakes.

Official West German reports found that at least half of all cars in the country have been damaged by pollution.

Minister Clinton Davis, the EC commissioner for the environment, said that the ministers had reached an important agreement that would bring about a substantial reduction in atmospheric pollution from motor vehicles.

However, the European Environment Bureau, an umbrella organization of ecological groups, said agreement was too late and too weak.

A spokesman said it meant by 1990, only 5 percent of the cars on roads within the EC would be low-pollution autos.

The compromise agreement means that EC automobile companies will have to fit two-liter (22 cubic-inch) models with three-way catalytic converters, the only technology available for meeting EC anti-pollution standards by 1989.

But ministers decided that a choice of technologies should be available for smaller cars, which have to comply with emission standards at a later date.

For example, Ford of Europe in Britain is developing a "lean burn" engine that would eventually satisfy anti-pollution controls.

Technical details of common emission standards will have to be decided before the end of June this year, the ministers agreed.

The first cars to fall within the scope of the new regulations will be new models introduced in 1988 and equipped with engines larger than two liters.

New models with medium-size engines — from 1.4 liters to 2 liters — will have to meet the pollution-control standards starting with the 1991 model year. New models with small engines — less than 1.4 liters — must meet an initial standard by 1990 and a stricter standard by a date to be decided later.

New cars in existing models must meet the following timetable for pollution controls: for those with large engines, starting in 1989; medium-size engines in 1993; and small engines in 1991.

Ministers also allowed West Germany to grant fiscal incentives to buyers of "clean" cars, but the incentives must be significantly less than the additional costs involved in equipping a car to meet the new European standards.

The EC Commission has to decide by April 4 on British and French complaints that these incentives infringe community competition rules.

(Reuters, AP)

Tangle of Events Drove Senator to Drop MX Opposition

By Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — On Feb. 27, Paul C. Warnke, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in the Carter administration, called on Senator Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Warnke urged the first-term senator to stand firm in his opposition to the MX missile. But what he told Mr. Specter backfired.

Mr. Warnke told Mr. Specter that the MX was a bad weapon and worth building only to bargain away. He told Mr. Specter about the cancellation of the B-1 bomber during the Carter administration.

Mr. Warnke said he had received word of President Jimmy Carter's decision only 15 minutes before it was announced. He was disappointed because he had wanted to get something in return from the Soviet Union in the strategic arms talks.

When Mr. Warnke expressed that disappointment to his Soviet counterpart, the Soviet negotiator had the same reaction. He had wanted to get some credit back home for forcing the United States to yield on the new long-range bomber.

About 5 P.M. on Tuesday, before the Senate's first 55-to-45



Senator Arlen Specter

vote in favor of the intercontinental nuclear missile, not even the Reagan administration, which was lobbying for the MX, was certain what Mr. Specter would do.

"How are you going to vote?" the senator was asked.

"I'm going to vote for it," he replied. It was what Mr. Warnke had told him that influenced his decision, he added.

The senator concluded that the United States should try to get something for the MX rather than unilaterally cripple the program.

The episode with Mr. Warnke was just one of the unexpected twists on the road that carried Mr. Specter from his vote against the missile last year to his decision to support President Ronald Reagan's MX request on Tuesday.

Mr. Specter made up his mind less than two hours before the vote, he said, and in the end, the current arms talks in Geneva proved critical, just as the Reagan administration had calculated when it decided to schedule the first MX vote of 1983 a week after the resumption of those talks.

But to get there, Mr. Specter endured months of lobbying from the White House and a campaign by MX opponents in Pennsylvania. After Mr. Specter voted against the missile last year, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger called to say the administration had new information that might persuade Mr. Specter to support the missile. After that, the senator opened his door to all callers.

He went through briefings from Defense Department and National Security Council officials, read technical documents, went to the White House for a session with the president, took phone calls from here and abroad from supporters of the administration, and was pressed by a coordinated, grass roots campaign of letters and meetings and phone calls from anti-nuclear activists at home.

All the months of work by the administration almost went for naught when Paul Michel, Mr. Specter's administrative assistant, got a phone call last week from Mitch Daniels, a new member of the White House political operation.

Mr. Daniels was calling to pass on a message: When the White House staff sat down to allocate Mr. Reagan's budget in helping vulnerable Republican senators in fund-raising and other campaigning, friends would come first.

The message was somewhat oblique, but later in the week it convinced Mr. Specter to head on when The New York Times published a story saying the White House was pressuring Republican senators on the MX and threatening retaliation.

At a meeting Friday in Philadelphia with a coalition of MX activists, Mr. Specter denounced White House aides and said he was so mad he had to "go to the steam room to cool off."

But other forces were pushing Mr. Specter to support the administration.

Around Thanksgiving 1983, he had gone to Europe to study the nuclear issue. In Geneva, U.S. arms negotiators arranged a meeting for him and Senator Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan.

The meeting was long and difficult. At one point, according to a Specter aide, Mr. Karpov blew up.

"If I lived in Pennsylvania, I wouldn't vote for you," he told Mr. Specter.

"If you lived in Pennsylvania, at least you could vote," Mr. Specter shot back.

Back in Pennsylvania, the pressure was mounting. Mr. Specter went home for a series of town meetings last week. Tuesday morning, Mr. Specter's Philadelphia office recorded 468 calls opposing the MX and 65 supporting it.

The previous day, the chief White House lobbyist, Max Friedersdorf, had tried to reach the senator. Mr. Specter was in Pennsylvania, so the White House aide passed a message through Paul Michel. There will be no retaliation, he said. Vote on the merits of the issue, not on your reaction to the stories about the threats.

Mr. Specter finally decided about 3:30 P.M. on Tuesday to vote for the missile.

"So that there will be no doubt about my motivation on my vote," he said in a prepared statement, "I shall not have President Reagan come to Pennsylvania or elsewhere to help me raise campaign funds."

Soviet Embassy Aide Is Slain in India

Motive for the Killing Is Unknown After Gunman Escapes

By Sanjoy Hazarika
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — A Soviet Embassy official was shot to death Thursday in New Delhi by an unidentified gunman, five days after the disappearance of another Russian diplomat.

In 1982, the Kuwaiti first secretary, Mustafa al-Marzook, was shot to death by two assassins. The next year, the Jordanian ambassador was shot and wounded by a gunman. Both shootings took place in New Delhi.

In November, the deputy British high commissioner, Percy Norris, was assassinated as he was driven to his office in Bombay. A group calling itself the Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims claimed responsibility.

"I hope that the police will find the culprits," a spokesman for the Soviet Embassy said. He added that Mr. Khritichenko had been based at New Delhi for two years, employee in the mission's economic division.

The shooting follows the disappearance Sunday of Igor Guera, a third secretary in the Soviet Embassy's cultural office. Mr. Guera did not return from his usual morning walk, and his disappearance has prompted an extensive search.

There has been speculation that he defected, or was kidnapped or killed. Western diplomats and Indian officials say they know nothing of a defection.

The police commissioner in New Delhi, Suryakant Jog, said Mr. Khritichenko's killing and Mr. Guera's disappearance may be "links of the same chain."

It is unclear if the incidents will damage the close relations between India and the Soviet Union. Moscow is India's largest military supplier and has many industrial and scientific agreements with New Delhi.

The Indian government said the shooting occurred just after noon, about 200 yards (183 meters) from the gates of the Soviet Embassy.

Police said that the assailant, using a semiautomatic weapon, started shooting from behind the car in which Mr. Khritichenko and his wife were being driven. His wife and the driver suffered minor injuries.

Mr. Khritichenko, 48, was an

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■ Japanese designers in Paris show their fall-winter collections, a mish-mash of somber, black clothes. Page 5.

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■ Century Savings Bank, one of the closed Ohio savings and loan associations, reopened Thursday. Page 11.

WEEKEND

■ Marguerite Duras has seen her name converted into an adjective after 40 years as a *femme de lettres*. Page 7.



Sir Michael Redgrave, the actor, died at 77. Page 5.

Western Public Opinion May Be the Key to Success in Geneva

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As the Reagan administration and the Soviet Union gear up their strategies for the current arms control negotiations, the bargaining goes well beyond the exchanges in Geneva to the political arenas of the United States and Western Europe.

"This is going to be fought out in Western newspapers and legislative bodies," said a U.S. administration official. "It will not be settled by the force of logic and reason in Geneva."

As U.S. officials and foreign diplomats see it, the key to success will be which side is able to convince Western public opinion that the other is not negotiating seriously. If Washington wins, Moscow may have to come around. If not, President Ronald Reagan will find himself trapped either into making concessions or looking like the obstacle to peace.

As of Tuesday, the Senate was willing to give Mr. Reagan the benefit of the doubt in its 55-45 vote in favor of a second batch of 21 MX missiles, the new 10-warhead

ICBMs being deployed in Minuteman silos.

On Wednesday, the lower house of the Belgian Parliament, the Chamber of Representatives, showed some skepticism of Soviet motives when it authorized the government to deploy 16 new American medium-range cruise missiles on Belgian soil. Moscow's reaction was predictably swift and condemnatory.

The essence of U.S. strategy, as recently outlined by Robert C. McFarlane, the national security adviser, is to be flexible on strategic and medium-range weapons and to stress the futuristic nature of space-based defenses. In other words, get rid of existing threats now and worry about future problems later.

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, faces what officials on both sides judge as the more difficult task of convincing the public and leaders that such defenses are dangerous and must be blocked now, as part of any agreement to reduce offensive weapons. Right or wrong, experts on both sides see this as a sophisticated argument that will be hard to sell publicly.

The virtually unanimous assessment of foreign and U.S. experts is that Moscow has lost the first round. The British and West Germans have announced their support for Mr. Reagan's plans for a space-based defense system—as long as Moscow is unable to show how restrictions on re-

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search can be monitored, and as long as future deployments of defensive systems are made the subject of negotiations.

The Soviet Union came back to the point last weekend. The Soviet negotiator, Viktor P. Karpov, said on television that the United States was breaking an accord to stop the arms race in space along with limiting strategic and medium-range nuclear forces.

This linkage had been agreed to by Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister. Mr. Karpov's complaint was repeated the next day in Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper.

Mr. Shultz said Sunday that the Soviet charges belied its expressions of serious-

ness and he repeated accusations that the Soviet Union had violated existing arms pacts.

Whatever happens in the next few months, U.S. officials do not expect Moscow to abandon its criticism of the space-based defense plans.

The Americans believe that if the Soviet Union's effort fails, it will switch its emphasis from space weapons to the issue of medium-range forces, the issue of concern to Western Europe.

By this analysis, the Soviet strategy would then be to offer a deal that it believes the Western Europeans cannot refuse, and then use them to press the United States to make concessions on strategic weapons and on the proposed space-based defense system, popularly known as "star wars."

A possible Soviet approach was suggested by Arnold L. Horelick, former head of Soviet intelligence for the CIA.

"The key issue is whether the Russians will be smarter and bolder than in the past," he said. "They have to make serious enough offers on offensive forces to convince people that a deal would be possible

if not for the administration's insistence on "star wars."

"They have to find a way to do it that does not obligate them to put their best offers on offensive weapons on the table," Mr. Horelick added. "Their problem is that they don't want to pay a lot of offense to get the United States to forgo defense, and they don't want to be forced to engage in all-out competition on defense."

He said that Moscow is unlikely to walk out of the talks again, as it did in December 1983. In retrospect, Soviet officials themselves felt that the walkout strengthened Mr. Reagan's hand.

Meanwhile, the Americans expect to play a strong hand. On defense, this means persuading the Russians not to worry now.

On strategic missiles and bombers, it calls for saying that any one of several paths to deep reductions would be acceptable, without specifying U.S. concessions. On medium-range forces, it will mean reiterating the offer for equality of missiles in Europe, with Moscow allowed to deploy additional missiles facing Asia.

WORLD BRIEFS

Church Reinstates Foe of Apartheid

JOHANNESBURG (NYT) — The Reverend Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and a prominent foe of white South African authorities, was reinstated as minister of his congregation after church elders dismissed reports that he had been embroiled in an adulterous relationship.

Mr. Boesak, classified in South Africa as a person of mixed race descent, had denied having an extramarital affair with Dr. Scott, a white church worker, but had acknowledged a "relationship" with her. The church arose in January when a newspaper, The Star, reported that the same police had tried to discredit Mr. Boesak by disseminating tape recordings said to have been made in bugged hotel bedrooms and purporting to provide evidence of adultery.

U.S. Urged to Keep Ties to Morocco

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The United States should continue its ties with Morocco and its aid to the kingdom despite Morocco's treaty union with Libya, a senior State Department official testified Thursday. "We strongly disagree with Morocco over the alliance and continue to feel its gives respectability to the Libyan leadership that is uncalled for and unjustified," the official, Richard W. Murphy, told the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on the Middle East. "Morocco did for its own reasons."

America's political and military relationship with Morocco, which provides facilities for port visits by U.S. Navy ships and transit right U.S. Air Force planes, justifies continued economic aid to the king, according to Mr. Murphy, who is assistant secretary of state for Middle East. The seven-month union between Morocco and Libya, not adversely affected U.S. relations with Morocco, he said.

Irish Bar Return of Ex-Nazi Official

DUBLIN (UPI) — The Irish government said Thursday that it would ban Pieter Menten, a Nazi war criminal, from returning to his country house in southern Ireland after his scheduled release Friday from prison in the Netherlands.

The decision to ban Menten, 85, was made at a meeting of Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald and his cabinet, a government spokesman said. The ban followed growing controversy over whether Menten, a Dutch millionaire, should be allowed to return to his house in the Waterford village of Lembyrian.

Protests against Menten's intended return were led by Ireland's Jewish community. He lived there between 1964 and his arrest and conviction for war crimes against Jews by a Dutch court in 1979.

France to Introduce Election Change

PARIS (AFP) — The French government has decided to introduce limited proportional representation for the 1986 general elections, despite strong protests from the conservative opposition parties.

Prime Minister Laurent Fabius announced the decision Wednesday in a televised interview. The neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic and liberal Union for French Democracy parties accused the Socialist government of trying to win the 1986 National Assembly election "cheating."

Recent public opinion polls and local elections held this month showed the Socialists losing strength. Proportional representation, rather than the present majority-vote system, could split the opposition bloc and prevent it from winning an overall majority in 1986.

UNESCO Members Seek Budget Cut

GENEVA (Reuters) — Twelve major contributors to UNESCO, including the United States, said Thursday they would not support the 1986 budget unless it was cut by 10 percent.

They said foreign ministry officials from the mainly Western countries decided at talks here Wednesday night to press UNESCO's director general, Amadou Mahtar Mbow, for a detailed list of the organization's programs for the next two years. The talks were attended by Australia, Belgium, Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland, West Germany and the United States, which has lost status at UNESCO since it withdrew last year.

For the Record

About 300 military police stormed a São Paulo prison Thursday, rioting for more than 3,000 inmates. Nine inmates died before calm restored, and at least 17 persons were hurt.

The government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece announced Thursday that technical experts would examine the headquarters of the opposition New Democracy Party after it complained that its telephones were being tapped.

The 13th launch of an Ariane rocket from the French space center, Kourou, French Guiana, has been scheduled for April 24, in a missile place a U.S. and a French satellite in orbit, Arianespace, the European consortium, announced Thursday.

South African Police Kill 1

(Continued from Page 1) blacks and wounding 178. A d said later that 52 of those killed been shot in the back. The killings made Sharpeville a symbol of the black night movement.

■ **Shultz Deplores Shooting**
George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, deplored the shooting, saying, "there's no excuse for it," United Press International reported from Washington.

Testifying before a House committee, Mr. Shultz was about reports of the killing called the South African apartheid system "totally repugnant to the president and the administration."

■ **Appeal for Embargo**
The African National Congress (ANC) main guerrilla group fit white rule in South Africa Thursday's killings underlined need for economic sanctions against Pretoria, Reuters reported from Lusaka, Zambia.

■ **Poliburo Endorses Détente**
(Continued from Page 1) used for Tuesday. It was not known if the groups would meet at the same time and in the same place.

The United States has said that it wants the talks carried out on a category-by-category basis, with progress in one area not necessarily implying progress in another.

The Soviet Union has demanded that discussions on all three types of arms be linked and that any advances in one area be part of overall progress on the entire question of arms reduction.

The decision to divide into three groups was announced by the U.S. delegation, headed by Max M. Kampelman, after a two-hour meeting with the Soviet delegation, headed by Viktor P. Karpov.

Earlier, Mr. Karpov said question of logistics for the ing groups was "not a problem. Asked how the negotiation proceeding, he said simply, "talking."

Before the round of talks day began, Mr. Karpov was to comment on the U.S. vote this week approving pation of MX missiles. Tass had critical of the Reagan administration's support for the MX. B Karpov replied:

"That's U.S. internal affair discuss my affairs with the tion of the United States."

Details of the arms talks ing withheld, under an agreement between the two delegations

Fleeing Foreigners Say Iran Offers Plenty of Goods to Those Who Pay

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Foreigners who fled Tehran after Iraqi threats to close Iranian airspace say Iran suffers no lack of food, medicine or clothes for those who can pay.

"We were surprised how easy and how simple and how relatively good life was," said Margarete Rejtoe, who flew home from the Iranian capital Tuesday on an Austrian Airlines special flight for the evacuees.

Western airlines brought hundreds of foreigners out of Iran this week after Iraq threatened to shoot down commercial airliners in Iranian airspace.

"You can buy everything on the black market," said Mrs. Rejtoe, the wife of an Austrian trade representative.

Ulrich Bönner, an employee of a West German company building a battery factory, said: "Sometimes there's a brief shortage of milk, sometimes sugar, but meat and all the other daily necessities are available."

There is plenty of gasoline, according to Claus Daubert, a West German. "Streets are full of automobile traffic," he said.

Helmut Falzer, manager of an Austrian company, told of Iraqi air raids on Tehran.

"There is no civil defense in the ordinary sense of the term," he said.

"They can only switch off lights. There are sirens, but they are sometimes sounded only after the detonation. There are hardly any air-raid shelters."

U.S. Urges Iran to Accept Settlement With Iraq

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has appealed to Iran to acknowledge that a military victory cannot be achieved in the four-and-a-half-year war and to accept a negotiated settlement.

The appeal came Wednesday after what U.S. officials have characterized as an Iranian defeat in a weeklong offensive.

Administration officials conceded that the chances of Iran's yielding to U.S. and other international pleas were minimal, but a senior official said, "We have to keep trying and hoping that the sheer numbers of Iranians killed on the battlefield will persuade Khomeini to try another tack."

Iraq has repeatedly agreed to accept a UN cease-fire and negotiation, but the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of Iran has refused to do so until President Saddam Hussein

of Iraq resigns and Iraq agrees to pay reparations.

Partly because of Iran's refusal to negotiate unconditionally, the United States has been publicly sympathetic to Iraq and critical of Iran, even while officially professing neutrality in the war.

Edward P. Djerejian, a State Department spokesman, confirmed that the administration believed that Iraq had dealt Iran a defeat.

"While there is still the possibility of further action which could change the situation," he said, "it appears that the Iraqis have blunted and to a large extent rolled back the latest Iranian offensive."

He said that accurate casualty figures on both sides "will probably never be known, but apparently are large, and once again remind us of the terrible cost of this tragic war."

"We continue to believe that there can be no military resolution of the conflict and call upon Iran to

join Iraq in accepting the many international calls for a cease-fire and negotiated settlement," Mr. Djerejian said.

He added that the United States was particularly concerned about preventing Iran from getting new arms because of Tehran's refusal to agree to negotiations.

"We are making substantial efforts to diminish the flow of arms to Iran from free world sources as a means to induce Iran to end the fighting," he said.

In other developments:

■ Iraq on Thursday warned residents of the southern Iranian city of Ahwaz of the Karun River to leave this week or face Iraqi air raids or missile attacks. (Reuters)

■ Ayatollah Khomeini has again pledged that Iran will continue the Gulf war until Mr. Hussein is removed. In a message on the Iranian New Year Thursday, he also called

for an end to more than two weeks of attacks on civilian centers, saying Iraq had been forced to retaliate by Baghdad. (Reuters)

■ The United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, has found some "common ground" between Iran and Iraq in his effort to scale down the fighting in the Gulf war, his spokesman said Thursday. The UN chief executive began the fourth straight day of his latest mediation meeting representatives of Egypt and Iran and had meetings scheduled with Iraqi officials. (UPI)

■ President Rajiv Gandhi of India has urged Iraq to declare a three-month unilateral cease-fire in its war with Iran, diplomatic sources said Thursday. The appeal was made in a message delivered to Mr. Hussein by two senior Indian officials who arrived Wednesday at the start of a new nonaligned peace mission, they said. (Reuters)

EC Extends Entry Talks Into 5th Day

By Steven J. Dryden
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — European Community foreign ministers conducted a fifth day of almost nonstop negotiations Thursday with Spain and Portugal on terms of EC membership for the two nations, and they appeared to be headed for a sixth day of talks.

EC officials said that although there had been progress on some important issues, both sides appeared to be holding out for maximum advantage.

"There are some people who think we are close" to agreement "to exhaustion," a community official said.

Spain's foreign minister, Fernando Morán, said he was optimistic an agreement could be reached by Friday.

Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy, the chairman of the ministers' meeting, met with Spanish and Portuguese negotiators all night Wednesday to assemble the two countries' positions for presentation to the 10 EC member states.

After the beginning of talks Thursday afternoon, community officials said that disagreements with Spain and Portugal remained in the three main areas of negotiations — the entry of Spanish fishing boats into community waters, the integration of Spanish agricultural products into the community and the rights of Iberian workers to jobs in other EC nations.

Mr. Andreotti had extended the foreign ministers' meeting, which usually lasts for two days, to four days and then to five in an attempt to achieve a breakthrough on the enlargement issue.

[Mr. Andreotti warned the EC members that he might postpone a summit conference planned for next week if the two sides failed to agree on final terms for Spanish and Portuguese entry, diplomats told Reuters in Brussels.]

Community officials believe that the negotiations must be completed this week in order to allow time for ratification of the two countries' membership by EC parliaments before Jan. 1, the target entry date.

The officials said that some disagreements over how to integrate the huge Spanish fishing fleet into community waters had been largely resolved during the week of talks.

But they said that the progress had created fears among Portuguese negotiators that the EC-Spanish agreement would result in more Spanish fishermen entering Portuguese waters and harming Lisbon's fishing industry. These fears led to Portuguese demands for increased protection for their fishermen.

One particularly difficult fishing problem that remained to be resolved Thursday evening was the timetable under which Spanish boats would begin operating in Irish waters.

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Ortega Trips Planned to Get Support for Managua

By Larry Rohrer
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — No sooner had Daniel Ortega Saavedra finished his funeral services for Konrad U. Chernenko in Moscow last week than the Nicaraguan leader was back on an airplane, heading for Brasilia for the inauguration of Brazil's new government and the start of a new year.

Ortega's current Brazilian trip is his second to South America this month, and like the first, it involves far more than a diplomatic exercise in protocol. It is a sudden burst of globe-trotting by a man who has been in power for less than a year, and it is a proposal he first made public last month.

That plan was announced just as Mr. Ortega left for Montevideo for the inauguration of Uruguay's first civilian president in 12 years.

The plan contained a promise to send home 100 Cuban military advisers out of the 786 he says are in Nicaragua, and it included a promise to purchase by Nicaragua what were called new "systems" and an invitation to inspect Nicaraguan military.

Ortega's high-profile diplomacy has another objective. Like the peace plan itself, they are intended to what in recent months has been an erosion in support for the Sandinistas in Latin America and Western Europe.

Diplomats attribute that erosion to what they say are signs of a "tilt" toward closer relations with the Communist bloc and radical Third World countries, such as Cuba and Iran. Official press on the domestic political opposition and the Roman Catholic Church are also cited.

According to diplomats, the erosion for Mr. Ortega's own position as president in January, the Nicaraguan government's decline in international standing.

Although the Sandinistas reportedly tied hard to encourage countries to send high-ranking delegations, the response was not as good as they hoped. Fidel Castro's presence was publicized, but diplomats said that no head of state or



Daniel Ortega Saavedra kissed a girl as he arrived in Brazil.

government from Western Europe or elsewhere in Latin America attended the ceremonies.

"It was a disaster, of course," said a European diplomat. "The Spanish cultural minister and the Swedish immigration minister are not exactly top-notch."

The diplomats suggested that the Sandinistas saw an opportunity to recover lost ground when President Ronald Reagan and other senior administration officials recently expressed harsh criticism of Nicaragua.

"The Sandinista credo has always been that you use any platform offered to you," said a European diplomat. "And the bigger the platform, the more you use it."

The principal objective of the Nicaraguan diplomatic offensive appears to be Latin America.

Mr. Ortega himself has indicated that one of the main goals of his diplomacy is to revive the stalled Contadora peace talks. Those negotiations, sponsored by Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama, are aimed at drawing up a peace treaty to be signed by five Spanish-speaking nations in the region.

Diplomats say that shoring up ties with the rest of Latin America would also keep open indirect channels with the United States at a time when direct contacts are difficult. Mr. Ortega's meeting with Secretary of State George P. Shultz this month was first suggested by Nicaragua through such channels, they said.

Winning support for Mr. Ortega's peace plan also helps to maintain pressure on the United States, they add. As a result of Mr. Ortega's efforts, a diplomat said, there is now a "Greek chorus" calling on the United States to resume talks with Nicaragua in Manzanillo, Mexico. Washington broke off those talks in January on the ground that Managua was not negotiating seriously.

Aid to Rebels Is Backed
Dozens of noted writers, philosophers and artists from nine European countries have appealed to the U.S. Congress to approve President Reagan's request for aid to Nicaraguan rebels. The Associated Press reported from Paris.

In a paid advertisement in Thursday's issue of the newspaper Le Monde, the group said it considered aid "to all sectors of the opposition indispensable so that Nicaraguans can defeat the dictatorship of a totalitarian party and finally exercise the right that seemed assured with the toppling of the Somoza tyranny: to freely choose their political future."

The statement was signed by, among others, Eugene Ionesco, the dramatist; Bernard-Henri Lévy, the philosopher; and Simon Wiesenthal, who heads a research center in Austria on Jews persecuted by Nazis.

Among others signing were Fernando Arrabal, the dramatist; Jean-François Revel, the French writer; Vladimir Bukovsky, the Soviet dissident writer; Winston Churchill, a member of the British Parliament; and Lord Chalfont, a former high British Foreign Ministry official.

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'79 Klan Shootings Come Down to 'Last Chance' Suit

By Bill Patterson
Washington Post Service

WINSTON-SALEM, North Carolina — On the first day of his third trial, Roland Wayne Woods, a former leader of the American Nazi Party, wore an olive-colored T-shirt that said, "Eat Lead, You Lousy Red."

On the second day, his T-shirt said, "Lee Surrendered. I didn't," a reference to the Confederate Civil War general, Robert E. Lee.

"I don't surrender," he said outside the courtroom. "The more they try me, the meaner I get."

Mr. Woods is one of six Nazis and Ku Klux Klan members who have been acquitted twice by all-white juries for their role in a Nov. 3, 1979, clash with demonstrators at a "Death to the Klan" rally in Greensboro. Five members of the Communist Workers Party died of gunshot wounds; 11 members of sympathizers were injured.

In 1980, the six men were acquitted of murder and rioting charges and, in April 1984 the six and three other men were acquitted on federal charges that they violated the civil rights of the victims.

On March 11, Mr. Woods returned to court in a \$48-million civil suit that families of the dead call their "last chance for justice." The suit was filed against 61 defendants, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Greensboro police and other government agencies.

Jury selection occupied the first week, and U.S. District Court Judge Robert R. Merhige Jr. said he expected opening arguments to begin early next week.

The trial promises to be more than a rerun of the two earlier cases. This time the families of the dead have hired their own lawyers, investigators, public opinion poll and even a public relations firm.

The plaintiffs argue that this trial, which is expected to take months, will answer questions about government complicity that they say were ignored or buried in earlier trials. Among them were the following:

- Did a federal undercover agent act as a provocateur?
- Did a police informer lead the attack on demonstrators?
- Did Greensboro police deliberately stay away from the confrontation, knowing that rival groups were armed and spoiling for a fight?
- Did local and federal law enforcement officers cover up critical evidence in the case?

Television cameras recorded events that Saturday morning five and a half years ago. Videotapes show about 70 demonstrators, most of them black, gathered beside a public housing project with "Death to the Klan" placards as a caravan of Nazis and Klansmen slowly drove into the area. There are shouts and sounds of sticks hitting against cars. Several cars and vans stop.

The tapes blur here, but several things are clear: Nazis and Klansmen, calm and unhurried, taking their weapons from the trunk of a blue sedan; gunshots, confusion and panic; bloody bodies on the ground, and one widow proclaiming over her dead husband, "Long live the Communist Party. Long live the working class."

No police appear until later. Mr. Woods admits that he fired his .12-gauge shotgun at demonstrators but says that he was provoked.

"They fired at me, and I fired back," he said. "The state said I hit four of them."

Mr. Woods considers himself and the other Nazis and Klansmen to be heroes of their race. Carolyn Strohman, a mass communications professor at Howard University in Washington, D.C., has analyzed 1,500 newspaper stories about the incident and has concluded that others may believe that as well.

She said the Nazis and Klansmen were most often portrayed in area newspapers as "family people, hard workers and churchgoers who love America" while the slain Communists were viewed as leftist radicals who "in a sense got what was coming to them."

The Greensboro Civil Rights Fund, a coalition of religious and civil rights groups, has mounted a campaign to shape opinion using statistics on growing Klan violence and information packets that portray the victims as talented young family people who gave up promising careers to work as union organizers in North Carolina.

Allegations about government complicity center on Edward W. Dawson, a police informer, and Bernard Butkovich, an agent with the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, who had infiltrated Mr. Woods' Nazi chapter in the summer of 1979, and on the absence of police when the shootings occurred.

Mr. Dawson and Mr. Butkovich attended planning sessions with

Nazi and Klan members in the weeks before Nov. 3.

Mr. Dawson, 66, a carpenter and former FBI informant, said that at another meeting he urged Klansmen to disrupt the "Death to the Klan" march to avenge Communist slaying of Klansmen at a previous rally.

An internal police review concluded that Mr. Dawson had misled police officers about the starting time and site of the march and the expected point of confrontation. Officers have testified that they stayed away from the starting point because they wanted to keep a low profile.

"I don't see what we're here for," Mr. Dawson said of the current trial. "They're asking \$48 million. I've got about 48 cents to my name. They know that. I don't have anything to lose."

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U.S. Court Bars Removal of Bullet
From the Chest of Robbery Suspect

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has ruled, 9-0, that the constitution bars the forced removal of a bullet from the chest of an armed robbery suspect in Richmond, Virginia.

Prosecutors wanted to match the bullet with the gun of the intended robbery victim, who defended himself by shooting his assailant in the chest. The alleged assailant fled and was captured 20 minutes later.

The court Wednesday set no hard-and-fast rule for deciding when the state may remove evidence from a suspect's body against his will. Writing for the court, Associate Justice William J. Brennan Jr. said that deter-

nations must be made "on a case-by-case approach, in which the individual's interests in privacy and security are weighed against society's interests in conducting the procedure."

In this case, the court said, two lower U.S. courts were correct in forbidding the operation. According to medical testimony, it would require general anesthesia and could take up to two and a half hours.

Justice Brennan said that under the circumstances the operation would violate the suspect's "right to be secure in his person guaranteed by the Fourth Amendment." The Fourth Amendment prohibits unreasonable search and seizure.

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Honduran Links Military to Terrorism —Officer Says Exiles Paid for Archbishop's Assassination

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The 1980 assassination of El Salvador's Roman Catholic archbishop was carried out by former Nicaraguan guardsmen directed by a man who later became chief of police for the "contra" rebels, Honduran security officials said Thursday.

Colonel Roberto Santivanez, was head of El Salvador's intelligence agency in 1978-79, at a news conference here that he had been paid \$120,000 by wealthy Salvadoran exiles in connection with the assassination. He said the payment was made March 27, 1980, days after the killing.

Colonel Santivanez also said senior Salvadoran military officers cooperated in creation of rightist death squads. The Associated Press reported.

[Colonel Lau has also been linked by Honduran military officials to political killings in Honduras. His whereabouts are not known.]

Colonel Santivanez gave interviews to several news organizations and about two dozen members of Congress a year ago on his knowledge of death-squad activity in El Salvador, but at the time insisted that his name not be used.

The Salvadoran government, accusing him of making the statements, dismissed him last year as its consul in New Orleans.

The news conference Thursday was sponsored by a filmmaker who is releasing a documentary on Colonel Santivanez.

According to Colonel Santivanez, the decision to kill the archbishop was made by Miami-based Salvadoran businessmen, who provided the money to pay the killers, and was passed along inside El Salvador by Roberto d'Amboisson, a former major in the security service who has since become a political leader of El Salvador's far right.

The killing was planned in Guatemala, according to Colonel Santivanez, and carried out by two former national guardsmen from Nicaragua and "a Salvadoran National Guard team."

Colonel Santivanez said several sources indicated that Colonel Lau played "a key role" in training the death squads and was paid for planning Archbishop Romero's assassination.

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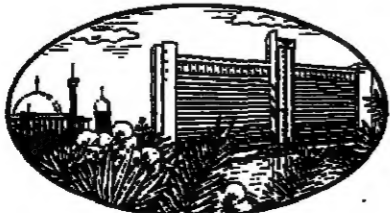
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Unanswered Questions on Bhopal May Be Crucial to Carbide's Credibility

Warren M. Anderson, chairman of Union Carbide Corp., looks on as Ron Van Myne, who headed the company's investigation of the Bhopal disaster, uses a diagram to explain how water that entered a chemical tank may have caused the escape of methyl isocyanate.

The official said India would reject Union Carbide's conclusion in a report released Wednesday that the chemical accident was caused solely by errors and violations by

Opposition leaders, who termed the referendum a farce, had urged a boycott of the referendum and a general strike. They are seeking an end to Genral Ershad's martial law

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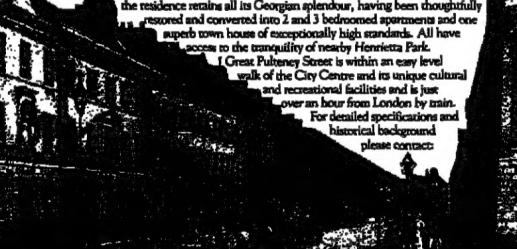
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Slowly in the Middle East

In the high-stakes diplomacy of the Middle East, the hardest thing is to stand alert while doing nothing. For a change, the United States is doing that very well.

There has been considerable commotion in Egypt, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization in recent weeks signaling interest in a new approach to Israel. It turns on a proposal, already fudged, to create some kind of Palestinian entity in the West Bank and Gaza, vaguely linked to Jordan and vaguely at peace with Israel. It has come with warnings from King Hussein that this is the Arabs' last best offer, America's "last chance" to force Israel to accept. Or else what will happen?

What will happen is that Israel will in any case keep withdrawing from Lebanon and retrenching to repair its economy. Egypt and Jordan will keep contending that they have done their best to qualify for more American aid. And the battered PLO will keep looking to deal itself back into the affairs of the region.

This is not the last chance to bring these exhausted belligerents toward a recognition of realities. The most important reality is that the Arabs will finally have to negotiate with Israel, not America. That is best emphasized by holding U.S. mediators willing but not too ready. Overcautiousness is an old American vice in the Middle East. It is understandable as long as the U.S. commitment to Israel strains relations with all Arabs and interferes with the oil trade. Trying to ride two ponies in opposite directions, Americans thought it best to keep cracking diplomatic whips.

As Egypt's President Anwar Sadat became

the first to realize, however, there is a better way to qualify for American aid and protection: accept Israel. It was surely easier for him to trade peace for the empty Sinai than it will be for King Hussein to bargain for a strategic enclave inhabited by a million Palestinians. But now that the PLO has been defanged and Israel is losing the taste for absorbing so many Arabs, time can be a pacifying force.

Then what of those promising Arab declarations? They imply acceptance of the Reagan plan for a West Bank entity linked to Jordan. Yet Yasser Arafat failed to sell even that ambiguity to his PLO, and still talks of an unattainable independent state. By Egypt's reading, King Hussein implies he is ready to negotiate with Israel, but the king and his Saudi friends show a discouraging preference for bargaining only with the United States.

So President Reagan properly refuses to pretend that a deal is at hand. He knows that Arabs and Israelis have ample grounds, mostly economic, for wanting to impress him with their conciliation. If King Hussein has really regained the right to negotiate for West Bank Palestinians, let the Arab League ratify his approach. If President Hosni Mubarak intends to give new life to the Camp David peace, let him prove it. Any genuine approach to Israel can only reinforce the healthy pragmatism of Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

When truly ready for American mediation, the parties will have no trouble reaching the White House. When that moment comes it will be not a last chance for peace but a first.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Bach for Then and Now

Johann Sebastian Bach, born 300 years ago, is as near as your stereo set, his face on T-shirts and coffee mugs, his music more widely heard than ever. Yet he is also as distant as the century in which he was born.

A while back the flamboyant organist Virgil Fox was giving one of his popular concerts for people who do not come to music primarily through rock 'n' roll. Those things tended to be spirited celebrations of Bach — the late Mr. Fox was one of his most ebullient interpreters — calling for a certain amount of audience participation. After a couple of bouncy fugues, Mr. Fox changed gears. His next selection, he announced, would be an organ prelude to a cantata entitled "Behold, I Stand With One Foot in the Grave." The audience reaction was a second of silence followed by a ripple of nervous laughter. It was reminiscent of the distance that separates us from the time and place in which Bach lived. A choral work whose sentiments must have seemed quite natural to congregations in the early 18th century causes uneasiness in the late 20th.

Last Sunday a series of long lost Bach organ compositions, recently discovered in a Yale University library, was performed in a special concert at Yale University. They were preludes

to hymns, and there was in them, Lón Tuck wrote in a review in The Post, "that overwhelming sense of majesty, of something mightier than one's own self, that is the essence of Bach's organ music at its greatest." Soon they will probably be played not only on church organs but on stereo sets — sometimes listened to and sometimes serving as background for conversations on the benefits of racquetball and the prices of Italian wines.

How would Bach have reacted? Well, we would not be surprised if he walked into the room, sat down and started listening intently to see whether the organist was getting it right. For while it is true that he was a religious man in a religious age, he was also an extraordinarily dedicated and hard-working musician — a perfectionist both as performer and composer, a serious student of the works of his contemporaries and of those who had gone before him.

Much of his music was religious, but much was also secular. Not all of it was appreciated in his time, and some was called old-fashioned. Some sounds to us today as if it came from the future rather than the past. So Bach is, at least to some extent, a figure of our time also, and one to celebrate in this tercentenary week.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Awaiting Recovery in Brasilia

There is a firm tone about the policy statement from the sickbed of Tancredio Neves, the first civilian president-elect of Brazil for 21 years. We should be as concerned as the Brazilian man in the street at the precarious state of his health. The IMF has been told that the new government will pay the interest on the \$102-billion foreign debt, probably accept new strict conditions and not propose any form of debt moratorium. As things stand, only the popular "Tancredio" is likely to get away with it. It is hard to see the vice president, José Sarney, a late convert to civilian democracy, managing to keep the lid on. We need good news from that hospital in Brasilia.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

Toward 'a Vacuum of Power'

The old man can still do it in a crisis. Take the most unpropitious of circumstances: a Senate in open budgetary revolt, palpably hostile to open defense spending; a missile utterly discredited as anything but a symbol; long awaited resumption of arms control talks. Yet the president of the United States, urgently musing, earnestly lobbying, can produce a surprisingly decisive vote in his favor, using the hoariest argument in the book: deny this year's MXs and it will be a signal of weakness as we sit down to talks with the Russians.

But, curiously, the question is not how the venerable magician pulled it off, but how many more times he can manage it. If he were younger, likely to end his spell in office with

vigor and some continuing influence, then the equation might be slightly different. But most Washington observers now see the time scale as short and contracting. The portents for the economy are ominous enough: a surging dollar edging swiftly back in the face of mounting debts and mounting imports. A definitive reverse here will not be recoverable.

You should never write Mr. Reagan off. He is a formidable politician. But luck and touch have combined to build reputation. Because of his age and circumstances, he has always been hugely vulnerable to that luck running out. A vacuum of power [is] growing near.

—The Guardian (London).

Children Keep Having Children

American teen-agers get mixed messages about sex. Television, movies and magazines portray it as titillating or romantic, but the traumatic consequences are ignored. Some parents, educators, and policymakers rely on punitive measures and extolling the virtues of abstinence, but America is the only developed country where teen-age pregnancy has increased in recent years. Ambivalent, if not puritanical, attitudes about sex education and contraception prevent teen-agers from preventing pregnancy. Countries with effective sex education programs have the lowest rates of teen-age pregnancy, abortion and child-bearing. American teen-agers need help but too often get hypocrisy. Unless mistaken assumptions are challenged and policies revised, America's children will keep bearing children.

—The Boston Globe.

Democracy for Latin America Is Scarcely a Reagan Concern

By Peter D. Bell

WASHINGTON — Against major obstacles, democracy has indeed been spreading in Latin America — but largely despite the Reagan administration.

The administration's campaign to identify with the spread of democracy masks the extent to which it gives top priority to a shortsighted, negative anti-communism in Latin America. By putting El Salvador under the same democratic tent as Argentina, or suggesting that the tent is spreading over both Brazil and Guatemala, the Reagan administration seeks to justify support for regimes whose principal virtue is virulent anti-communism.

Support for democracy in Latin America, even rhetorically, has not always been so important to the administration. Mr. Reagan came to power convinced that Soviet and Cuban expansionism was the threat and that the anti-communism of the military regimes then predominant was the way to counter it.

In the new administration's view, President Carter's advocacy of human rights alienated authoritarian regimes disposed to be friendly to the United States. The Reagan administration would deal with human rights abuses of anti-communist dictators through "quiet diplomacy."

Mr. Reagan quickly sent retired General Vernon Walters, UN Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick and high-ranking military officers to show his goodwill toward the dictatorial regimes of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay. Similar emissaries went to Central America.

The concerted effort to befriend military dictatorships was a losing proposition almost from the start. In the Reagan administration's first year the world recession hit Latin America, where it was magnified by heavy indebtedness into the worst economic crisis in 50 years. As a result of both their demonstrated incapacity to manage that crisis and their accumulated abuses of human rights, Latin military regimes lost popular support even among their most conservative backers.

Six of South America's 10 principal countries now have civilian governments that came to power in open elections. This is two more than the addition of Bolivia and Argentina — when Mr. Reagan was first inaugurated in 1981. Moreover, Brazil and Uruguay have recently chosen civilian presidents in electoral processes that were flawed but that point toward the return of full democracy. Despite Reagan administration efforts to put geopolitical stability above political sentiment, military regimes have been falling like dominoes. Only Chile

and Paraguay still buck the tide.

If Washington hastened Argentina's return to democracy, it did so unwittingly. The junta had deluded itself into believing that U.S.-Argentine cooperation in the covert war against the Sandinistas, and overall U.S. friendliness, meant that the administration would be neutral in the war against the British. That miscalculation abetted the junta's reckless decision to invade the Falklands, which led to its collapse.

In Brazil the military had already launched a gradual liberalization of political life in the late 1970s. The economic crisis increased popular pressure for accelerating the timetable for full democracy.

In Uruguay increasing popular pressure forced the military regime to permit presidential elections. Chile could be the real test of the Reagan administration's commitment to democracy in the Western Hemisphere. Augusto Pinochet runs a brutal dictatorship. Senior State Department officials have suggested that the political polarization resulting from government repression and leftist terrorism could make Chile "another Nicaragua."

Chile has the highest debt per capita in South America. If the Reagan

administration applied the Harbin Amendment, which instructs U.S. directors of multilateral banks to vote against loans to gross violators of human rights, General Pinochet would soon feel the pinch. Secretary of State George Shultz said in recent testimony before the Senate: "The future of democracy is precisely what is at stake in Central America. If we abandon those seeking democracy, the extremists will gain and the forces of moderation and decency will be victims."

But, with the exception of Costa Rica, the Central American countries lack the basic underpinnings of stable democracy. They lack the tradition of tolerance for opposing views; their militaries disregard constituted civilian authorities; their economies are so poor and inequitable that they impede the formation of truly national communities. By contrast, especially in the more developed countries of South America, restoration and maintenance of full democracy are genuine possibilities. It remains to be seen whether the Reagan administration will give a helping hand.

The writer, a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, is a former president of the Inter-American Foundation. He contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

To Help Democracy, Lighten the Latin Debt Load

By Sally Shelton-Colby

NEW YORK — Third World debt poses a potentially greater threat to U.S. interests than the Central American crisis. Latin America, which takes almost a quarter of U.S. exports, owes some \$350 billion to foreign banks. What is more, the region's inability to service its debt and pull out of recession has produced political violence in Brazil, the Dominican Republic and Peru, among other countries.

The link between economics and politics is clear. North Americans cannot expect Latin America's much heralded progress toward democracy — or its economic and political cooperation with the United States — to continue without solid and more rapid economic recovery.

How strong is the recovery? The picture is out of the emergency room but still in intensive care. On the bright side, 1984 saw an average increase of 2.6 percent in the debtors' gross domestic products — all too slight, but welcome after the steep declines of recent years. In addition, the current account deficit in Latin America's balance of payments fell dramatically as export surpluses and foreign exchange reserves grew — in some countries, at least. Indebtedness, while still growing, slowed for the first time in years.

On the negative side, vigorous population growth undermined what economic growth there was, reducing GDP per capita to the levels of almost a decade ago. Unemployment stays un-

bearably high and inflation is soaring. Capital transfers of principle and interest out of Latin America far exceeded the net inflow of new loans and investments, leaving virtually no money for badly needed new productive capacity.

For some three years now the International Monetary Fund, the banks and the U.S. government have been pressing for significant reforms. Yet only very limited structural adjustment has occurred. Mexico and Venezuela, two of the largest debtors, remain overwhelmingly dependent on one commodity, oil, for their foreign exchange income. Both have allowed agriculture to stagnate and are now large net food importers. Triple-digit inflation has become a plague in Brazil, Argentina and Bolivia, and traditional efforts to reduce it have been a total failure.

Public-sector deficits have been reduced somewhat, although more through cuts in social programs and food subsidies than by eliminating inefficient government-owned enterprises. Those debtor nations that have achieved trade surpluses must thank the strong U.S. economy and their good access to world markets — both of which are open to question in the future.

Beyond this, the improvement has been uneven: relatively strong in the larger, newly indus-

trializing countries like Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina, but virtually nonexistent for the smaller debtors like Peru, Chile and Panama.

What is to be done? Bankers, corporate officers and government leaders in both the United States and Latin America must work together to fashion a more comprehensive solution.

The debtor countries must carry out real structural reforms, however high the political cost — adjusting their exchange rates, increasing domestic savings and allowing creditors to convert debt owed to them into equity ownership. As the debtors' state-owned enterprises must stop competing with the private sector.

For its part, Washington should take steps to further open U.S. markets and provide incentives for investment in trade. The IMF may have to be more flexible, especially toward smaller debtors. Banks must continue to do their part, rescheduling the debt, decreasing fees and investing new money wherever adjustment occurs.

The needed adjustments will be politically unpleasant for all concerned, but the alternative worse. No one involved can afford to wait continued economic weakness in Latin America lead to erosion of democratic systems.

The writer is a vice president for economic of Bankers Trust. She contributed this column to The New York Times.

Parity for the Parties Under Reagan? It Has Already Happened

By Barry Sussman

WASHINGTON — About one American in five — roughly 35 million adults — has switched party affiliation in the last five years, with the Democrats the big losers.

The question that has been asked so often since Ronald Reagan became president — Is party realignment taking place? — is out of date. Realignment has already occurred. Republicans now equal or almost equal Democrats in numbers. Only a few years ago, and for perhaps two decades before that, they lagged behind by about a 3-to-2 ratio.

The appropriate questions today are why such broad change has occurred, and whether it may be blunted or reversed by the time of the congressional elections in 1986 or the presidential race two years later.

A Washington Post-ABC News poll conducted in February found little basis for some of the more widespread explanations of realignment, such as the perception that the Democratic Party has become too liberal, that men and women have been moving in sharply different directions or that Mr. Reagan has exerted enormous personal magnetism.

These ideas seem to account for a little of the change. But the main factor seems to be that Republicans are regarded as better able to handle

the economy and as more efficient managers of government.

Generally speaking, it is not distinctions between Democratic or Republican policies that have caused realignment. Many people who are switching parties probably are not aware of such distinctions; they do not follow public events very much.

Fewer than half of those interviewed knew that the Republicans control the Senate or that the Democrats have a majority in the House. Only one in four could answer both questions. And party-switchers had even worse than the rest of the population on this elementary test.

What seems to be happening is that the switchers are looking at the parties and saying, "Which of you has done more for me lately?" The conclusion for most is that the Republicans under Mr. Reagan have, by creating a healthy economy.

That is good news for the Republicans today, but it also makes realignment fragile. If the economy takes a downturn, or if people perceive it to be in trouble, there could be a reversal. That occurred in 1982, after sharp pains by the Republicans were eroded during the recession.

It is possible that a turnaround has

already begun. Comparisons between the February poll and one taken in January show a decline for the Republicans and a gain for the Democrats. In January, Republicans and independents leaning toward them outnumbered Democrats and Democratic leaners. In the new survey the Democrats have a 6-point lead. But poll findings do bounce around some from month to month, and the drop could be a momentary blip.

The poll asked 1,506 people what their affiliation is today and what it was five years ago. People who said they are independents were asked whether they lean more to the Democrats or the Republicans.

In 1980, according to their own recollection, 36 percent were Republicans or independents who leaned Republican. Today 44 percent come out on the Republican side.

In 1980, 57 percent were Democrats or leaned Democratic. Now that figure is 50 percent.

That leaves 7 percent who were "pure" independents in 1980, a grouping that, according to the poll, is now at 6 percent.

While the figures for party affiliation in 1980 are subject to the vagaries of people's memories, they never-

theless seem quite accurate in that they are typical of what many polls at the time found. Thus, what was a Democratic lead of 57-36 in 1980 has now been reduced to one of 50-44.

Not all the movement has been away from the Democrats; among people who say they were Republicans five years ago, 9 percent now see themselves as Democrats. But that trend is dwarfed by the drift away. Of those who say they were Democrats in 1980, 18 percent now list themselves as Republicans.

Since the Democratic pool was so much bigger to begin with, the result is a net gain of about 14 million people for the Republicans and a loss of 12 million for the Democrats.

The poll shows white men switching to the Republicans only slightly more than white women. Five years ago, 43 percent of white men were Republicans; today 53 percent are — a sharp increase. Twenty-four percent of white men who used to be Democrats have switched parties.

But that shift is only slightly larger than the change among white women. As for the supposed "gender gap" under Mr. Reagan, the new poll finds that 9 percent of men and 9 percent of women who thought of themselves

as Republicans five years ago now themselves as Democrats.

There is a political gap between sexes, to be sure. When all races included, men divide 48 percent Republican and 45 percent Democrat in the new survey. Women are 51 percent Democratic and 41 percent Republican. But the reason for the gap is not the recent party-jump almost all of which has benefited Republicans. The reason is a trend by men and women in opinion directions during the 1970s.

The sharpest new shifts toward Republicans come from a block has the potential to make realignment lasting: younger voters and so-called baby-boomers born during and shortly after World War II. Quite a third of the people surveyed were between the ages of 18 and 35. Five years ago 35 percent thought themselves as Republicans, 54 percent as Democrats. Today they are a virtual tie: 47 percent Republican, 48 percent Democratic.

Among those aged 31 to 44, Democrats had a lead of 60-35 years ago. Now here, too, the almost a tie: 44 percent say they are Republicans, 48 percent Democrat. By contrast, people 45 and show hardly any change at all.

The Washington Post.

FROM OUR MARCH 22 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: What U.S. Policy in Nicaragua?

NEW YORK — Little desire is shown for extended intervention by the United States in Nicaraguan waters. The Philadelphia Inquirer says: "The purpose of General Estrada's movement, to rid the country of an oppressive ruler, has been accomplished, and with that accomplishment the reason for giving that movement support, namely, that the removal of José Santos Zelaya last December was demanded by the Nicaraguan people, has been eliminated. The order of the day is Hands Off!" The United Press adds: "It is not likely that if the United States restores peace it will be upon terms dictated by General Estrada. President José Madriz [Zelaya's successor whom the United States does not recognize], may prove Estrada's better and give Nicaragua the government it needs to prosper."

1935: America Reiterates Neutrality

WASHINGTON — The State Department emphasized again [on March 21] that the United States was following a neutral policy in regard to Germany, but outsiders are now expecting that this attitude will become more difficult to maintain in view of the French and Italian protests. The Far Eastern situation has become a factor in the question. Officials question whether the League of Nations will continue to support Washington's policy of non-recognition of Manchukuo unless the United States joins the protest against Berlin's actions in violation of the Versailles Treaty [of 1919]. They see in France's refusal to recognize the legality of Germany's position a parallel with America's Far Eastern policy: "Non-recognition of rights or territories gained by force in violation of treaty obligations."

When Professional Diplomats Give Up

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — I was astounded the other day when a senior State Department official confided to me that he was thinking about resigning. "As he put it, 'I may turn in my badge.'"

This official's temptation to resign reflects widespread demoralization of professional diplomats under the Reagan administration. In the long run this could badly undermine U.S. foreign policy.

The problem is not simply that more and more key positions in Washington and abroad are going to political appointees. What is worse is that so many of these appointees are inexperienced amateurs who they donated to Mr. Reagan's re-election campaign.

In an alarming number of cases, moreover, the appointees are right-wing extremists guided by ideology, who have little of the flexibility needed to deal with complicated and often delicate tasks.

Political appointments are not wrong as a matter of principle. It is healthy to inject fresh blood into the system, which might otherwise be left to entrenched and unimaginative bureaucrats.

Outsiders like former Senator Mike Mansfield, in Tokyo, and Arthur Burns, who is soon to leave Bonn, have been outstanding. So were Averell Harriman and David Bruce, neither of them professionals as they started.

But their contributions have been

offset by the behavior of noxious like Evan Galbraith in France and Richard Walker in South Korea.

Mr. Walker recently accused American civil rights activists of "provoking" the South Korean police into manhandling Kim Dae Jung, the South Korean dissident, when he returned to Seoul.

Mr. Galbraith has been something of a loose cannon in Paris. Not only has he openly criticized the French government without clearing his remarks with Washington, he has also attacked the State Department, saying that it "needs to be vigorously harnessed."

His comments have been so outrageous that even Secretary of State George Shultz, who usually avoids intramural controversies, saw fit to admonish him publicly. "Somebody ought to tie his tongue for him," said Mr. Shultz of Mr. Galbraith.

The trouble with having these outspoken ambassadors is that they confuse the governments to which they are accredited. On several occasions the French have had to check with Washington to find out whether Mr. Galbraith mirrored the official U.S. view. The problem

is compounded because the State Department cannot easily disavow an envoy, even when he blunders without raising questions about his or her credibility.

A more serious difficulty, at the higher echelons of the policymaking machinery in Washington, is the interference of the ultra-conservatives, who are striving with considerable success to influence the U.S. approach to the world.

They are exerting a good deal of pressure inside the State Department to improve America's ties with Taiwan. That would hurt the U.S. relationship with China.

They have been working to torpedo U.S. efforts to encourage the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola on the grounds that quiet U.S. negotiations with the left-wing Angolan regime are heretical.

They are lobbying strenuously for a more belligerent line toward the Sandinista government in Nicaragua. Judging from Mr. Reagan's recent warnings to the Sandinistas, they are making headway.

All this dampens the enthusiasm of career diplomats who believe foreign policy ought to be based on reality rather than ideology. Many are thinking of quitting.

The fault lies with President Reagan himself, who seems to be unaware of the extent to which his sectarian aides are hobnobbing American diplomacy for the sake of promoting their own illusory doctrines.

Tribune and Register Syndicate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Nightmare in Abeyance

Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan has got his message right but his facts wrong in "Meanwhile, Proliferation Approaches" (March 12).

He writes that "probably at least a dozen countries . . . are building unrepentant little bombs." The non-nuclear-weapon countries of Western and Eastern Europe and North America, as well as Japan and Australia, have renounced the bomb and put their entire nuclear industries under international inspection. But Prince Sadruddin implies that the countries making "little bombs" are chiefly in the Third World.

To make an atomic bomb a country must have a reprocessing plant to recover plutonium from spent fuel or an enrichment plant to make highly enriched uranium. To do so legally the plant must not be under international safeguards. Outside the industrial North, the only countries that have such plants are Argentina, Brazil, South Africa, Israel, India and Pakistan. Brazil's plant is under IAEA safeguards; the others are not.

Only one of these countries, Israel, is generally believed to have "bombs in the basement" ready for use if its survival is threatened. South Africa may have some (or others may wish others to believe that it could have some). It is very doubtful whether Argentina, India or Pakistan have any atomic bombs or are making any. The remarkable fact is that despite the inexorable spread of nuclear technology there has been so little proliferation. President Kennedy's 1963 nightmare of 15 to 25 nuclear-weap-

ons countries by the mid-1970s has not materialized. Where Prince Sadruddin is absolutely right is that may not be able to stem the indefinitely unless the nuclear-weapon countries stop setting the possible example, exporting the "do as I say, not as I do."

D.A.V. FISCHER
Cambridge, England

Freedom for Nicaragua

Frederic Morton is eloquent in "March 11." His account of how and his family made their way from Nazi-controlled Austria to the dom of America is moving. It is bad that this stirring article falls liberal prattle about the Reagan administration's role in Nicaragua.

It is obviously written by someone who still believes that communism is the full flowering of popular discontent and revolution. In fact the Curtin is imposed by a small c of radicals. Once it is closed, a country is lost to democracy and free Communist dictatorships.

proven rather unshakable, right-wing dictatorships, odious they may be, come and go in America, some even ending in democracies. Most Americans quite pleased to finally have a president who is willing to stand up to global communist expansion.

Mr. Morton should be happy to give the people of Nicaragua some chance that his family's 1940: the right to be free.

ALVARO MARTINEZ-FONG
Hong Kong

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Bach's Turbulent Serenity

by Joseph McLellan

WASHINGTON—Yesterday the world celebrated the 300th birthday of Johann Sebastian Bach, so much of whose music breathes an unearthly peace. Listen to his "Sheep Safely Graze" for example, or the Air in his Third Suite for Orchestra, and you might think that his life was one of the purest and serenest — at least as much serene as an overworked father of 20 children could expect.

Consider, then, a less celebrated Bach anniversary (the 268th) that comes up near the end of the year: Nov. 6 is the day in 1717 when he was thrown in jail.

Bach was imprisoned and kept there until 1720, according to a Weimar court record, because he wanted a new job. Orphaned at an early age, he was 18 when he was thrown in jail. He was turned down much more than he was hired, and in late 1717 he found that you do not quit the service of an 18th-century German nobleman until said nobleman is ready to let you go.

All the evidence indicates that his family was harmonious. The Bachs were musicians for seven generations, and Johann Sebastian, in the fifth generation, raised a fine pip for the late 18th century. He used to say that he could recruit an orchestra and chorus in his own home.

But he was also a sort of public servant — music then was largely a function of church and state — and his work was less harmonious than his (hardly abundant) free time. Bach's public life is well documented in court records, church and school reports, letters, bills and receipts, memoirs of acquaintances and the archives of several city governments. From these old records, the life of Bach appears almost as turbulent and hectic as those of Mozart and Beethoven.

Bach had to wait until long after the centennial of his birth for his genius to be recognized outside a small circle of connoisseurs, which included Mozart and Beethoven. Mozart made string transcriptions from several sections of "The Art of the Fugue," composed preludes for them and wrote to his father that he had found music from which he could learn something. Beethoven first believed wide recognition as a piano virtuoso by playing "The Well-Tempered Clavier," and at the end of his life, Bach was the only predecessor Beethoven had for some of his ideas in his late quartets. But otherwise, Bach's music was hardly known for nearly 80 years after his death.

Recognition came finally in 1829, when Mendelssohn revived the "St. Matthew Passion" in Leipzig, where Bach had worked for the last 27 years of his life. Since then, there have been no limits to Bach's reputation; his influence can be seen in the work of every major composer from Chopin to Bartok, and is probably stronger today than at any time in the past.

WHY was Bach's life so troubled and his posthumous reputation so insecure? Part of the composer's problem was his own doing. He was a perfectionist. According to his son Carl Philipp Emanuel, nobody else could tune his instru-

ments to his satisfaction. His pupil J.P. Kirnberger said Bach would not tolerate being told that something was "impossible"; he "used to say, 'It must be possible to do everything.'"

Along with his perfectionism, he had a choleric disposition, and he lacked the ability to suffer fools gladly.

For much of his adult life, Bach was surrounded by people whom he must have considered fools. He had to work with them and, worse, he had to work for them, to accept their judgments and satisfy their musical tastes. Sometimes he simply refused to do so. He was a firm believer in rules: rules of art and rules of life. He was also fully aware of his own worth. When the rules were not properly observed or the value of his art not properly recognized — particularly when he thought his rights were being violated or the quality of his work was being undermined — he was always ready to fight.

This pattern was established early. In Arnstadt, where he got his first job as an organist when he was 18, he had a public brawl (in which he drew his sword) with a bassoonist. The town's consistory advised him that he must learn to "live among imperfections."

Many of the documents of his life (more than half his surviving letters, for example) deal with controversies, usually between Bach and the bureaucrats of church and

state. One reason may be that documents tend to be generated when there is conflict, while happy times go undocumented.

Another reason is that he was often embroiled in disputes. He fought with the authorities at the university in Leipzig over who should conduct Sunday services there, compose new music and collect the fees for this work — again traditionally his prerogative. He fought with the town council over the number of musicians made available for services. He auditioned candidates for his choir school, pronounced them unfit and saw them appointed despite his objections. And Bach was not the first choice for the Leipzig cantor's job; he got it only because Georg Philipp Telemann and Christoph Graupner turned it down. Available documents show that Bach's career may have been well tempered, but he was not.

But today the names of his Leipzig contemporaries are remembered, if at all, only because of their connection with Bach. So are the names of various members of the nobility who lorded it over him.

To those who know the circumstances, the

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Bach. An anonymous drawing of the 1730s.

Made in the Film Cutting Room

by Walter Kerr

NEW YORK — I am not in the habit of applauding the opening credits of any film, but I almost had to be forcibly restrained from such madness as I watched the opening of "A Passage to India" go by. What is the reason for my elation, considering that I hadn't as yet seen a foot of the film? For the first time in my experience, someone had come right out and told me so much about the picture.

But did I need to be told? We go into the theater dead certain that David Lean made "A Passage to India." Lean is a director. He directs motion pictures. He is, in my less tentative opinion, the best British film director still active, and he may be the best British film director ever. Line up "Brief Encounter" and "Great Expectations" and "The Bridge on the River Kwai" and "Lawrence of Arabia" and maybe a few more, and you'll find a bit of head-scratching to come up with a man's match.

So, then, we expect the film's opening edits to reach a climax with the customary line by David Lean. But — and this is where the burrahs are due — it doesn't say so. The full statement reads: "Directed and edited by David Lean." Now this may seem a pretty simple statement. But it constitutes, I do assure you, a revolutionary moment in filmmaking. It has defined what a man must be prepared to do to succeed in doing — if he is to be regarded nowadays as the true maker of a film.

Of course, it's been a commonplace since dawn of D.W. Griffith that film is a director's medium. That's been drilled into us until we're ready to spout oil and help solve the energy problem, and, so far as it goes, it makes a certain obvious sense. Film is a writer's medium, that's for sure. Half the things that a skilled writer has learned to write with words are now taken care of, more efficiently and more appropriately, by the camera and its pretty pictures.

And film isn't an actor's medium, either, so we've always been told. Whatever an actor may have been trained to do on the stage, here he has no responsibility for sustaining the film's tension over long stretches of time, no responsibility for the picture's tall shape. He steps before a lens, records a few seconds or — if it doesn't turn out too much — several minutes, then he's out of the picture and reads his news or plays cards until the crew is ready to shoot another small piece of film. He himself becomes a piece, or a series of connected pieces, that will be put into a later on. But he has nothing to do with the essential task, with the piecing-together



David Lean, on location for "A Passage to India."

itself. No, it's the director who masterminds the operation from first to last: dictating what the audience will see from shot to shot, organizing the separate shots into a coherent, varied, exciting whole.

WE'VE been told all this and we've been believing it. Some among us — the auteur theorists notably — have gone so far as to suppose that a given director's imagination is indelibly stamped on each frame of film, making each frame instantly recognizable as his and making him, as a consequence, the film's sole begetter. Hurrah for him, and when did that last happen? This little dream-scheme we've

been outlining may be valid enough as theory, might even be desirable in practice. But the fact, in case you didn't catch on long ago, is that it doesn't work or at least hasn't ever really worked in the Hollywood we know and love. If it worked, we could settle for the simple credit "Directed by David Lean" or "Directed by H. D'Abbadie D'Anast" and let it go at that. Dare we do so? Not on your life. Our vision of the director's place in the scheme of things bears very little relation to his actual clout, or lack of it. To us he may be top dog. Behind the scenes he can be small potatoes indeed, once his shooting is done. There are mightier men than he about, just

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A Vintage Year for Duras

PARIS — In some 40 years as a *femme de lettres*, Marguerite Duras has achieved a rare immortality. She has become an adjective. What Duras means depends on which side you are on. She arouses fascination, irritation, adulation, boredom — sometimes all at once. Her prose is difficult, spare, obsessive, easy enough to parody and very hard to imitate. She makes bad habits such as one-word sentences work. Always. And in both subject matter and in her actual phrasing, she repeats herself, often.

"Robbe-Grillet said, 'She repeats. She says again things that she has already said,'" Duras remarked in the theater where she is

MARY BLUME

directing a revised version of her play, "La Musica."

"He confuses things, Robbe-Grillet. He thinks that to repeat means to say the same thing. But if you say things in another way, they are new. He didn't say that maliciously," she added. "Easily perhaps, but not maliciously."

"La Musica," which opened in Paris this week and which Duras also refers to as "Musica Musica" and "Musica II," began in 1966 as a one-act play for British television in which a just-divorced young couple meet at a hotel in Evreux for the last time. A new act has them talking in the hotel room without stop until dawn. "I make them talk for hours and hours," Duras has said. "Just for the sake of talking."

Hours of talk is definitely Durasian and, especially in her films, it drives some people mad (her film "Le Camion" was a monologue by Duras with an occasional reverse shot of Gérard Depardieu). It is a peculiarly French phenomenon for respected writers — Cocteau, Malraux, Robbe-Grillet — to direct films, but none has been as unremitting as Duras.

With over a dozen films to her credit, she is an active and often innovative filmmaker. Cahiers de Cinema devoted a special issue to her in 1980 in which she gave a very funny account of filming with Godard and qualified her film, "Aurelia Steiner," as one of the most important pictures ever made.

Her pictures are so static and unvisual, says one French critic, that one suspects that she makes films in order to destroy the cinema. It isn't a medium she seems to love: In yet another book of homage she is quoted as saying, "I make films to fill my life. If I had the strength to do nothing, I would do nothing."

Talking in the theater after a rehearsal of "La Musica," she says she makes films between books in order to keep writing. To write, she has said, is to be unable not to write. She is extremely productive and even a severe bout of alcoholism did not stop her from writing: "When I am writing I am not dying."

Next month she will come out with a book of four pieces about the Occupation (she lived then, as she does now, on Rue Saint-Benoit in Saint-Germain-des-Près, and saved the life of a fellow Resistance member called "Morland," real name François Mitterrand).

The publication of the new book will mark the end of a most remarkable Duras season in which, in addition to "Musica" and a film, "Les Enfants," she came out with a novel, "L'Amant," (The Lover), which became a best seller even before Duras talked about it on France's best television program, Bernard Pivot's "Apostrophes," and which went on to win the prestigious Goncourt literary prize.

"L'Amant" has sold extremely well and will be published in English this summer. It is set in Indochina, a French colony when Duras was born there in 1914. Her widowed mother (her father had been a math teacher) taught at a mixed-race school, a demeaning position for a Frenchwoman at the time, and scabbled hard to raise her daughter and two sons.

"L'Amant" re-explores the period Duras described in "Un Barrage Contre le Pacifi-



Marguerite Duras at 18.

que" (1950), but she says that while her family was still alive she wrote around, rather than about, them. If some of the material in the new book is familiar, the story is not.

"The story of my life does not exist," Duras writes in "L'Amant." "It does not exist. There is never a center. No road, no line." A critic in *Le Monde* crossly noted, "Duras says the story of my life does not exist. This is clearly untrue. She never stops telling it to us."

THE three Donnadieu children (she became Duras when she became a writer) grew up like proud and unfunny savages. At the age of 15½ Marguerite takes her first lover, a Chinese 12 years her senior, takes him for her own pleasure, which is immense, and for his fortune, which is considerable. The affair ends a year and a half later, when the girl (the book is written in the first and third persons) leaves for France.

"The book doesn't really end," Duras says. "At its close it is just beginning. 'L'Amant' is like a book that is opening, a possibility. That's why people threw themselves on it."

"L'Amant" is indeed an extraordinary book, Durasian but totally accessible. It was written mostly at Neauphle-le-Château, a village near Paris whose other distinguished residents include Deanna Durbin and, until he returned in triumph to Iran, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. While Duras can labor over a short text for a year, she breezes through "L'Amant" in three months.

"Sometimes I worked ten hours a day. But without fatigue. People have asked me why it's such a success and I think it is because I found a great happiness in writing it, a great happiness that is transmitted to the reader."

"That's a new phenomenon in French book-selling, because to be serious you had to bore people. I didn't do it purposely, but the book doesn't bore."

"It is a difficult book but I think people

understand that I didn't make it difficult on purpose."

With the publication of "L'Amant," photographs of the young Duras were given to the press: a most arresting face, quite lovely and untrustworthy, with the impudent eyes of a child guerrilla or a subway pickpocket. "L'Amant" was first intended as a collection of old pictures, rather than a novel, but it became centered on a photograph that was never taken, what Duras calls the absolute photograph: Marguerite, aged 15½, stands on a ferry over the Mekong River wearing a man's pink fedora with a black hatband, a pale silk dress so worn it is nearly transparent, and gold dancing shoes. On the river bank a young Chinese watches her from his long, black, chauffeur-driven car.

He is the lover but there are other, implied desires — for the girl's schoolmate, Hélène Lagonelle, and above all for her two brothers: the sweet, slow younger one whose body resembles that of her lover, and the dangerous and bad older brother who robs her in Paris during the Occupation when her husband is in a German camp and who reminds her of the Robert Mitchum character in "The Night of the Hunter," a film that makes one faint with horror, she says. She has seen it four times.

One senses that what pleases her most in "L'Amant" is her liberation in having talked freely about her family without naming culprits. "There are no villains," she says. "Everyone is innocent, even my older brother."

Because "L'Amant" began as a photo album, Duras says she said to herself that she would pay less attention to her writing than usual. From this she accidentally developed a style she calls *écriture courante*, a cursive style that she describes as "writing abandoned to itself, left to itself. I sometimes had the feeling that the writing was going faster than I was."

DURAS is a small terrier of a woman. Although she feels that critics ignore her over the last 10 years, she has staunch admirers, and Paul Webster and Nicholas Powell, in their recent book "St-Germain-des-Près," call her the queen of the quarter. She talks much as she writes: the pauses, the repetitions, the sudden rhythms all demand attention. They are the verbal equivalent of the Ancient Mariner's grasp. There are lots of stories, some perhaps true, about Duras groupies; one feels she does not discourage them.

"My readers, who were already fanatical about me, were cross about the Prix Goncourt," she says. "They said they are taking you away from us, you belonged only to us."

She belongs to no one and still considers herself a Créole, a French woman born outside France. "All my books come from that," she says. "I am very glad to be born elsewhere."

Of her books she prefers "Le Ravissement de Lol V. Stein" (1964) and "Le Vice-Consul" (1965). "I am very happy when I read 'Lol V. Stein' but the strongest and most violent joy is 'Le Vice-Consul.' I think there aren't many books like it in our century. I'm not being pretentious. I have a certain idea of myself," she adds, smiling. "One can call it pretentious. I don't care. It's what I think."

A former member of the French Communist Party, she is no longer politically active and no longer claims an interest in feminism ("I discussed it politely in newspapers for years but in fact I never gave it a thought"). After neglect and alcoholism (her cure, typically was documented in a book by an admirer) she is on top right now and enjoying it. She was quite pleased to tell the astrophysicist Pivot on television that Sartre was not a writer and did not know what writing is.

"Sartre," she says in the theater after the rehearsal, "is one reason why the French are mentally and politically retarded. He considered himself the interpreter of Marxism. You know how in religion you haven't the right to go directly to God, you must go by way of a saint? Well Sartre and Sartreism were the great intercessors of Marxism. No, he wasn't a writer. He wasn't."

With a grin that, despite her years and distinctions can only be called cheeky, she adds that suddenly she finds it easier to talk frankly — about her family, the Resistance, about Sartre. "It's all the same to me now, I couldn't care less. Getting old has its good points, too. I assure you. You'll see."



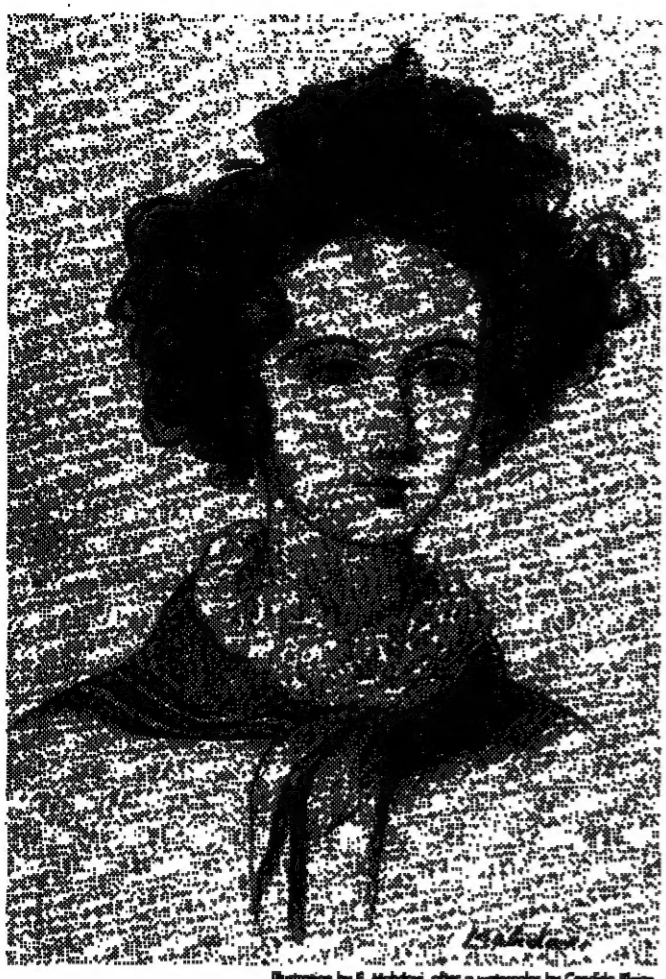
Marguerite Duras.

TRAVEL

Lost on the Trail of George Sand and Chopin

by Anne Sinclair Mehdevi

VALDEMOSA, Majorca—There have been a number of celebrated writers in history whose books drift into oblivion while their lives capture the imagination of posterity. A foremost example is George Sand: Her works constitute a Homeric catalog and in the mid-19th century she was the best known woman writer in Europe.



George Sand in 1830.

Who reads "Indiana" or "Spiridon" today, except students of French literature? Yet approximately 300,000 people annually come here to the Charterhouse of Valdemosa for a look at the two "cells" where Sand, her two children and Frédéric Chopin presumably stayed in the winter of 1838-39.

The word "presumably" is used advisedly. There is no indisputable record as to which of the 12 cells the famous lovers occupied. Sand mentions only one cell in her book "A Winter in Majorca," first published in 1842. The term "cell" is also misleading. The Charterhouse monks who lived in the Charterhouse enjoyed spacious three-room cells, each with a large garden and a stunning view. When they were evicted by an anti-clerical government in 1835, private families bought up the apartments. After Sand and her group left, all the cell owners denied that *la francesa* had lived in theirs.

George Sand had made a frightening and unfavorable impression on the locals, going around in trousers with a cigar in her mouth, but the real reason no owner wanted to admit that this eccentric household had stayed in his or her cell was Chopin's consumption, a disease believed to be virulently contagious and of which the Majorcans were deathly afraid. It was the custom to burn every piece of furniture and any linen that a consumptive had touched.

In 1929 Edouard Gauche, president of the Chopin Society of Paris, came to Majorca to do a little detective work, and arrived at the conclusion that Cell No. 4 was the one. It happened that this cell was for sale and Gauche urged the heirs of Sand's banker to buy it and set up a museum. But someone beat them to the punch and it took five years of legal strife before the banker's heirs won the right to buy it. Then another cell, No. 2, was claimed to be the one, and it also had its backers and its proofs.

Until 1956, when an uneasy truce was made, there was considerable squabbling between the owners of the two cells. Now, a single ticket (225 pesetas, or about \$1.20) covers both cells and the visitor

can choose. The yearly take, a gross in the millions of pesetas, is divided.

Though the mystery of which cell has not been solved to everyone's satisfaction, it has at least been laid to rest. But there is the second mystery: Which piano? Each cell displays "Chopin's piano." In this case, however, the solution is clearer.

The piano Chopin got from the firm of Pleyel arrived in Palma in late November 1838. Customs officials wanted 500 francs in gold before they would release it. This amount—almost half the value of the piano—was reluctantly paid, and letters written by both Sand and Chopin announce that it arrived in perfect condition. Chopin set to work, completing the set of 24 Preludes and working on the C-sharp-minor Scherzo and the C-minor Polonaise, among others.

But his sickness worsened. In early March 1839, they set sail without the piano. The customs people had wanted another 500 francs in gold for an export permit, so it was left behind with Sand's banker, who was asked to sell it and forward the money. No one in Palma would buy it because it was believed to be contaminated, so the banker's wife, who did not share the local fears, asked her husband to buy it for her. It has remained with the banker's heirs for almost 150 years and is on display in Cell 4.

And what about the piano in Cell 2? It is thought to be the one referred to as *le pauvre piano majorquin*, the one used by Chopin before his Pleyel came.

In her book about Majorca, Sand took a jaundiced view of the inhabitants. She called them monkeys, barbarians and thieves and emphasized their "shameless dishonesty and gross greed." Today, in addition to pesetas harvested through tourism to the cells there are peripheral sources of income. Clustered around the Charterhouse are souvenir shops, restaurants, postcard displays as well as book kiosks where hundreds of copies of Sand's book, translated into four languages, are on sale. This must be sweet revenge.

DOONESBURY

Film *Continued from page 7*

waiting to pounce and to make mincemeat—or in some rare case meringue—out of any man's picture.

I must give you an example because none of us likes being disillusioned or having his most cherished notions challenged—particularly when the notions are logical enough. A few years ago I became interested in the film work of actor-director John Cromwell. Would you, by any chance, recognize his name right off?

My interest stemmed from the fact that I was working on a piece about Bette Davis's career, and enjoying myself enormously, but I couldn't for the life of me remember the name of the man who made the film that made the woman a star. "Of Human Bondage," that is to say. So I looked the matter up. John Cromwell directed the film, which I think we may call a milestone.

Hmm, I thought. If he could make one that good, mightn't he have made another of some quality along the line? I was stumped to discover that—as one of the first stage recruits brought to the West Coast for talking pictures—he'd done, right off, three of my favorite films of the early '30s: William Powell's "Street of Chance," the Hal Skelly-Nancy Carroll "Dance of Life" (called "Burlesque" in the theater), and the best film version of "Tom Sawyer" I've yet seen. Productions tumbled out of him over the years, more than 50 of them. There were film versions of well-known stage plays: "The Silver Cord," "The Enchanted Cottage," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois." And the exuberant Ronald Colman-Douglas Fairbanks Jr. "Prisoners of Zenda" carried his name, as did another 20 films thereafter.

You'd probably assume that a man of 50 films and multiple successes would be relatively untouchable. But while I was asking questions here and there about that glossy, mocking bit of deriding-do, "Zenda," I came upon some odd bits of information. It seems that Cromwell made the picture, all right—until it was finished. Then the front office decided that it didn't care much for the climactic sequence in which Ronald Colman and Madeline Carroll sacrifice their romantic grand passion for the regal duties the lady has inherited. George Cukor, it seems, was brought in to redo the sequence. After which the front office decided it wasn't quite satisfied with the whole of the long, crackling duel between Colman and Fairbanks. Victor Fleming was called in to improve that.

If all this be true, and I believe that it is, the result is nothing less than a first-class miracle: the many cooks haven't spoiled the fun, the whole tasty concoction still holds together. It is difficult, however, to see how Cromwell could safely be called the work's regisseur, its auteur, its daddy. What happened probably didn't bother him much. He was no doubt a realist who'd been this way before. But how are all the rest of us to speak of it, to think of it?

We can search for exceptions to this filmmaking by committee but the directors who run the show, and no nonsense, are rare.

But attend. The executives who so love to "improve" on a director's work by trimming here and padding there and calling in troubleshooters to devise new transitions do not, in the end, touch the film themselves. The film, along with instructions for fixing it goes down to a lab, where a lone little man with a scissors sits waiting. Depending upon the size of the operation, there may be considerable crew similarly equipped and similarly waiting. These are the editors, the cutters, the often genuinely bright people who must rip out of the film what they've been told to rip out and then after the film has been treated thus roughly, turn around and make it all smooth again.

At the very least, it seems to me, the editor's credit should be rescued from its place near the bottom of the list, an area we may call Oblivion. And I don't mean the editor should be given a mere half-leg up, nudged one inch higher in the Pantheon of creative people who do things. The best he ever gets now is fourth or fifth spot somewhere after the principal photographer and two or three screenwriters. Second position is where he belongs, and no lower, if we're still going to hold him to also-ran status.

But we may hope for more. I think Lean is trying to accomplish two things with that new double credit. It's not vanity. If he'd merely wished to add to his own glory, his credit could have read "Written and Directed by David Lean," since he did do the adaptation of E. M. Forster's novel. Instead, as he reaches deep downward to put another craft up onto Olympus, he certainly isn't making himself more important. He's making the editor more important. He's setting a nice little precedent, since sooner or later the editor will be somebody else. I think he's after fairness, and wants us to understand where and by whom the work gets done.

I also think he's saying that whenever one man can do both jobs for God's sake let him.

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WEEKEND

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FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Trans-Atlantic Air Fares
And the Soaring Dollar

by Paul Grimes

NEW YORK — As Donald L. Pevsner sees it, Americans are being discriminated against by the prices they must pay to fly round-trip to Europe. The crux of his argument, as contained in a complaint to the U.S. Department of Transportation, is that the dollar prices that Americans pay are up to 80.2 percent more than what Europeans pay in local currencies for trans-Atlantic round-trips that begin abroad.

For example, when he filed his complaint last month, a first-class round-trip ticket from New York to Brussels cost \$3,060, but the same ticket originating in Brussels cost only 107,560 Belgian francs, then the equivalent of \$1,698.

So Pevsner, a Miami lawyer and consumer advocate, wants the Transportation Department to compel member airlines of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) to stop pricing round-trips at twice the one-way fare from the originating country. Instead, he would have them add the sum of the outbound fare, in the currency of the originating country, to the sum of the inbound fare, in the currency of the country where that leg begins. He says this would assure "that similarly situated passengers pay identical fares when the two one-way legs are added together."

Pevsner's assault on IATA stems from its refusal, when the dollar is strong, to raise local-currency fares for international travel that begins abroad. He says this has created "a prima facie system of egregious discrimination" against U.S. travelers.

However, many travelers have found ways to ease the problem. One is not to buy a round-trip ticket, but to apply a modification of the formula that Pevsner proposes for IATA. You would buy two one-way tickets, paying for the outgoing trip at the dollar price and for the return at the dollar equivalent of the local-currency price in the country where that leg will originate. This is perfectly legal and can be done by a travel agent through an airline computer system. The only restriction is that the two tickets not bear consecutive numbers; in other words, your agent would issue a ticket to some other traveler on the same airline in between issuing your two one-ways.

Pevsner, however, objects to this practice, which is called "double-ticketing," and is widely used by major corporations for their international travelers. Citing his New York-Brussels example, he says "double-ticketing" would reduce the overcharge on the round trip from \$1,362 to \$681, but the total would still be 40.1 percent more than a passenger starting from Brussels would have to pay.

Such realities of the international air business may seem to have more meaning for the business traveler. Vacationers, unlike most business travelers, can make reservations and pay for tickets far in advance, making them eligible for excursion round-trip fares that sharply undercut the normal IATA economy-class rates. For midsummer, Trans World Airlines, for example, is selling mid-week round-trip travel from New York to London for \$614 (compared with \$378 this winter), provided you buy your ticket at least 21 days before departure and stay away from 7 to 180 days. The unrestricted New York-London fare projected for midsummer is \$676 each way, although there will be a standby one-way fare of \$239 for seats still unsold on the day of departure.

For almost every bargain fare for Americans, however, there is an even better bargain for Europeans — at least as long as the dollar remains strong. The airlines in the United States don't like to talk about such discrepancies, but last summer, for example, a vacationer from Spain could fly to New York and back by scheduled flight for the equivalent in pesetas of only \$250. Residents of the United States are normally precluded from such bargains because of the IATA policy that a round-trip ticket must be paid for in the currency of the country where travel originates.

Under heavy competition, however, the policy is gradually crumbling. Newspaper travel sections are carrying more and more small advertisements from travel agencies offering discounted tickets. Many ads are for charter flights, but some are for seats on scheduled flights at prices well below those approved by IATA, such as round trips from New York to London for \$358, Paris for

\$450 and Rome for \$569. The ads never name the airlines; sometimes passengers are told the name when they pay for their tickets, sometimes not until a week before departure, because not until then will the agency know on which airline it has seats. Once you buy such a ticket, penalties can be stiff if you cancel — up to 100 percent.

Where do such tickets come from? No agent would speak for attribution, but some are known to come from barter houses through which airlines trade free tickets for advertising. Others come from high-volume travel agencies and wholesalers who lower

Discrepancies,
and how to make
the most of them

prices by sacrificing part of their sales commissions. Still others come from wholesalers in London, where discounting is rampant.

Some round-the-world tickets, usually involving Asian-based airlines, come from Bangkok, and are sold for \$500 or so below the normal IATA economy fare of \$1,999 for travel originating in the United States. "Bangkok is a very peculiar market," said Mahendrasinh Chudasama, Air India's public relations manager for North America. "Everything there is discounted. Everything there is negotiated between the parties involved."

If you buy a discounted ticket, it does not matter where it was validated — New York, London, Bangkok or wherever. But be sure that it states not what you paid for it, but an IATA-approved price, in dollars.

Is it legal? From your standpoint, yes. In the United States it is technically illegal to sell an international air ticket for less than the established price, but according to Wally Stefany, a spokesman for the Department of Transportation, "The law does not apply to consumers." An official of the department's general counsel's office said, "Any way a consumer can get a lower air fare, by begging, borrowing or stealing — I shouldn't say stealing — is O.K. with us."

Officials of the Transportation Department, which assumed many of the consumer functions of the now-defunct Civil Aeronautics Board, openly concede that they have little intention of trying to police international discounting. One said, "It's a situation we typically have not paid much attention to. The only thing we are upholding is the integrity of the international tariff system, but frankly, the United States has been trying to get lower fares. So we have a technical violation that does not conflict with our policy, and we treat it as such."

At IATA headquarters in Montreal, Joseph Peach, an information officer, said: "We are aware that discounting exists but there isn't much we can do about it. We don't police it anymore. We have no jurisdiction. We used to have a compliance bureau, but no more."

While aiming at maximum revenue, many major trans-Atlantic airlines are involved in some sort of quiet discounting in an effort to keep business away from low-price carriers and especially from charters. About one-third of the 5.6 million Americans who went to Europe last year are believed to have flown charter, a figure that disturbs the scheduled services.

Last summer saw the default of three major organizers of charter flights and of one sizable airline that flew them. In all these cases, however, there was at least some advance indication of instability, a point that makes it essential to ask your travel agent about the record of any charter you consider taking. On the other hand, most charters go smoothly, and it is hard to beat such round-trip prices advertised for this summer from New York: \$404 to Amsterdam, \$458 to London, \$458 to Paris and \$520 to Rome. Some prices may drop as departures near, but as experience has shown, the cheapest charter operator is not always the best.

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Roger Collier's column will resume next week.

Visiting Pozzuoli's Sulfurous Crater

by Michele McCormick

NAPLES — Franco Bruno is an easy man to find. Every day he is at Solfatara, the fuming crater in the center of Pozzuoli, where he works as a guide. "I don't care to take a day off," he says. "I like it here. I would rather be here than to be at my house."

Bruno's real preference for the steamy crater may seem surprising, but then his current house isn't really home. He was one of 40,000 residents evacuated two years ago when significant earth tremors began to occur in the area daily, and he hasn't been really happy since he moved from Pozzuoli. "It's nice here," he says, gesturing to the broad outdoors. He sniffs the sulfurous air. "It's healthy."

Bruno is just one in a long line of Italians and visitors who praise the healthful benefits of the crater. The Romans built a spa within the crater where they could sit in natural steamy baths and breathe the fumes that are said to give relief from ailments including asthma, arthritis, rheumatism and bronchitis. The crumbling front of the ancient spa has been restored, and in season modern-day visitors wait in line to step inside one of two tiny cavities where the temperatures are said to be in the fumes thick.

It is Vesuvius which has brought fame and infamy to Naples. But these days it is Solfatara, named for the prevalent sulfuric rock and fumes, that is the more interesting.

Just a few miles north of Naples, the crater of Solfatara is the predominant feature of an area long known as the "flaming fields" for its unusual properties. Reservoirs of magma within the earth are responsible for the natural hot baths in places as far apart as the suburb of Agnano and the island of Ischia. Most of the time the volcanic material manifests its presence benignly through vents of steam in unexpected places, or the much-appreciated hot baths. But at times the activity takes another form. The hot material compresses or expands very gradually, causing the land above to rise or fall measurably. The phenomenon is known as bradyseism, from the Greek word meaning slow.

Residents of the area take bradyseism in stride. After all, the listing of truly cataclysmic events in the area is short. There was an eruption at nearby Averno some 3,500 years ago. Solfatara itself, about 5,000 years old, last erupted in 1198. An eruption which formed a new mountain, Monte Nuovo, took place in 1538. And that's about it. The local folks have so long viewed the crater at Solfatara as benign that the town has built up to the very edge.

But complacency most recently ended in October 1982, when Pozzuoli was shocked by an earth tremor that measured 4.2 on the Richter scale. Not serious enough to do severe damage, it nonetheless caused irreparable structural weaknesses in the oldest buildings. For nearly two years the ground slowly rose and the tremors continued, weak but many times a day. No single tremor inflicted terrible damage, but Pozzuoli was gradually crumbling under the constant stress. Thousands were evacuated or moved away of their own accord as the bradyseism continued. Others, loath to leave the area that had been their family's home for generations, spent the days in their apartments, but slept outside in tents at night.

THE bradyseism did not slow the flow of tourists to Solfatara. In fact there were more visitors, for now scientists came daily to measure temperatures, and local people stopped in to see how things looked. Over the centuries buildings have covered up and blocked what natural vents may have existed in Pozzuoli. But in the crater one can plainly see the evidence of the massive force that is seeking release.

Bruno's tour begins with a little demonstration. "Listen please," he instructs visitors in English, Italian or German. Then he picks up a rock and heaves it onto the sandy ground some feet away. The result is a drum-like boom. Bruno notes the startled looks with pleasure. "The crust here is only about five meters thick," he announces.

Two kilometers (1.2 miles) in circumference, the crater at Solfatara is wider than Vesuvius, but not as deep. Solfatara bottoms out flatly, and is edged with greenery including briar and sweet-smelling laurel.

But the vegetation dies away near the hot center of the crater. Here the earth is a sandy base of aluminum silicate and the steamy fumaroles lie in all directions. Bruno points

out the various "mouths" that can be seen and heard, for some gurgle distinctly. Then he points to the ground. A thin yellow line marks the silicate like a faint scar. Bruno sticks a metal rod into the line, and when he withdraws it steam rushes out.

Bruno's route through the crater is rarely precisely the same. In a few weeks the tiny yellow line he just pierced will be a crack, then a fissure. It will no longer be safe to walk that way. Metal fences are set up on moveable concrete slabs, and new wooden fences sprout each week around the open, growing cauldrons of steam.

At one side of the crater is a small old building which was once used by scientists studying the crater. Bruno used to take his tourist groups around that building and show them a place where the sand bubbled as if boiling. Then he would ask them to wait for three minutes while he boiled an egg in the hot sand. But that area is now closed, unsafe because of the steam geysers that have opened there.

So Bruno does a trick with a torch instead. He asks a lady to stand in an area where steam is rising from the ground. Then he lights his newspaper torch and waves it at the ground in a broad circle around her. Suddenly the flow of steam increases and the woman, engulfed, disappears almost completely from view. The amount of steam that flows is the same, Bruno explains, but the smoke particles have somehow allowed us to see it better. In the same way, he adds, steam is more visible on a humid day.

Across the crater's sandy expanse and into the trees on the other side another surprise awaits — a camping ground. Few Italians sleep in Solfatara, but every summer the camping ground is filled with tourists from other nations who feel no concern. Even during the time of the most active bradyseism, when tremors were frequent, tourists stayed at the camping ground.

Once, when Bruno had just finished guiding a group and had taken them into the little souvenir stand by the camping ground, a tremor suddenly struck. "What's this?" exclaimed one woman as the shop manager urged everyone to remain calm. "This is a little too timely. Is this supposed to persuade me to buy something?"

For the time being, the tremors in Pozzuoli have come to a halt. The town remains half-empty, scaffolding everywhere to shore up weakened buildings. But the ground has stopped rising. An ancient Greek temple near Pozzuoli's marketplace which had risen more than two meters out of the water over a two-year period has now dropped back a millimeter or two.

A calm has descended on the district, just as has happened in the past. But those who visit Solfatara know that the calm down in the town may be deceptive. Bruno, for one, is glad the scientists still come each day to take their readings. "When the temperature starts rising again, then the crater could erupt," he says. "It could erupt again, but I don't think it will erupt soon."

Solfatara crater in Pozzuoli is open daily. Admission is 1,700 lire. The guide fee for a group of four is 10,000 lire.



Part of the Roman spa, inside the crater.

"MAKE MINE A LARGE ONE."

BRINGS BACK MEMORIES OF HAPPIER TIMES. WHO WOULD have thought a new play on botany would prove a source of constant hilarity throughout the evening? But despite the lethargy the topic instantly induced in one at school, such a subject is keeping audiences rolling throughout Europe.

ON TOUR

PART OF ITS immense charm is that "Make mine a large one" has such a wide appeal. (Though one must confess that those with a more cultured taste will probably find it wittier than those who labour under the misconception that Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew" is a course in animal husbandry.) The plot has an international flavour. The main personalities are drawn from countries as diverse as Morocco, Saxony and Indo-China and feature such characters as Coriander, Angelica, Orris and Juniper. Although at first sight such a mixture might appear a little uncomfortable, it is the skill with which they have been seamlessly blended that guarantees the end result.

I raise my glass to the creators of the production, Bombay Gin. It is indeed their unique distillation that keeps one amused.

And I for one shall off return to my favourite bar to watch it run and run—into my glass.



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Bach's Birthday Continued from page 7

dedication of the "Brandenburg" Concertos makes particularly discouraging reading. It is written in the obsequious style commonly adopted for addressing potentates at that time. Bach recalls having played for the margrave and noticing that he "took some pleasure in the small talent for music that Heaven has given me."

Then he offers the concertos, "very humbly" begging the margrave "not to judge their imperfections rigorously by the fine and delicate taste in musical matters which all the world knows you possess." It appears that Bach was exploring the possibilities of a job. No job was forthcoming, and the margrave apparently never bothered to have a performance of the concertos.

IT is currently fashionable (and, on the whole, a commendable fashion) to play his music on 18th-century rather than modern instruments with the pitch lowered about a half-tone.

But Bach's music can be performed effectively on instruments he never imagined. It has been arranged for Moog synthesizer, for the scat chorus of the Swingle Singers, for brass quintets and jazz ensembles, even for the humble harmonica, and it has retained its power. Leopold Stokowski arranged some of his organ music for a post-Rimsky-Korsakov orchestra with strange and wonderful results. Ferruccio Busoni transcribed his organ music for piano, adding even more virtuoso flourishes. Bach's harpsichord music has even taken on a new life, and revealed unguessed dimensions, on that strangest of all instruments, the Glenn Gould piano with "um obligato."

The first one to transcribe Bach's music into new forms was, of course, Johann Sebastian Bach. He was a frequent self-plagiarist — partly because of deadline pressures, but also because he was constantly trying to find better embodiments for some of his musical ideas. A list and summary discus-

sion of his self-borrowings would fill a book — and has. In "Bach the Borrower," Norman Carrell uses nearly 400 pages to trace, for example, the transformation of the Overture to Suite No. 4 for Orchestra into the choral introduction of a Christmas cantata.

For about half a century, since Wanda Landowska brought the harpsichord back to life, there has been a controversy about whether performances of Bach on the piano should be allowed. One short answer is that, whether or not this is good for Bach, it is certainly good for pianists. Another is that Bach's music should be played on any instrument that can handle the notes.

But there remains the stubborn fact that pianos, modern orchestras and jazz combos produce a kind of sound that Bach did not envision when he wrote the music. The piano, for example, has capacities for crescendos and sustained tones that were not available on the harpsichord, and when these are used the music is changed. It is not true, however, that Bach never saw or played a piano. In his later years, he actually advised the organ builder Gottfried Silbermann on the design and construction of pianos. He even sold pianos for him; at least one bill of sale still exists.

But in general, it is illuminating to be able to hear Bach's music the way Bach himself heard it. The sonatas and partitas for unaccompanied violin, for example, become something quite different when they are played on a Baroque violin — less brilliant in tone, less difficult in passages requiring more than one note at a time, and more purely musical.

Similarly, the 20th-century voice (particularly an operatically trained voice) is quite different from what was heard in the St. Thomas Church in the 1720s — more indeterminate in the use of vibrato, for one thing. And in Bach's church the soprano and alto parts were sung by boys, not women.

In his lifetime, Bach was most respected as

a performer on the organ — like Mozart, he wrote music somewhat more elaborate and demanding than most people wanted. A former student Johann Adolph Scheibe, wrote an anonymous article in 1737 (probably reflecting fairly common opinions) that praised him as a performer and condemned him as a composer. "One is amazed at his ability," he said, "and one can hardly conceive how it is possible for him to achieve such agility, with his fingers and with his feet, in the crossings, extensions, and extreme jumps that he manages, without mixing in a single wrong tone."

Part of this critique is an index of changing tastes. During his lifetime, the Baroque style gradually went out of fashion, but Bach continued to work in a polyphonic style. Meanwhile, some composers were concentrating on a single melody with accompaniment; others (pointing toward Mozart and Beethoven) were beginning to find new depth in harmonic sequences, concentrating on music as a series of chordal structures.

Bach wrote this kind of music once or twice, and he trained his sons to use these styles in the next generation. But consciously or not, he chose to be the culmination of the Baroque rather than the groundbreaker for new styles.

Chances are that he did not think of his music as a historical phenomenon; he produced music as needed (for teaching, for a religious service, a concert, a royal birthday), the way a carpenter produces shelves and cabinets. Composing for posterity was not yet fashionable and he probably did not expect his unpublished compositions (practically all his works) to survive him. He was nevertheless his own severest critic, much tougher than posterity.

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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	184.5	183.5	184.0	+0.5
AT&T	152.5	151.5	152.0	+0.5
GE	115.5	114.5	115.0	+0.5
Amgen	105.5	104.5	105.0	+0.5
Amgen	105.5	104.5	105.0	+0.5
Amgen	105.5	104.5	105.0	+0.5
Amgen	105.5	104.5	105.0	+0.5
Amgen	105.5	104.5	105.0	+0.5
Amgen	105.5	104.5	105.0	+0.5
Amgen	105.5	104.5	105.0	+0.5

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indust.	1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5
Trans.	1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5
Comp.	1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5
NYSE	1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5
NYSE	1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5

NYSE Closing				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5

AMEX Diaries				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5

NASDAQ Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5

NYSE Diaries				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5

Standard & Poor's Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5

AMEX Sales				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5

AMEX Stock Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5
1948.5	1945.0	1948.0	+3.5	1948.5

Dow Gains 2.98; Volume Is Off

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Stock prices edged up Thursday in uncertain trading following reports from Washington that the economy grew at an unexpectedly weak rate of 2.1 percent during the first three months of the year while inflation heated up.

Drug, retail and financial service stocks were mostly up. Airlines, farm equipment, oil and oil service stocks were mostly down.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials rose 2.98 points to 1,268.22.

Gainers barely outpaced losers on the New York Stock Exchange.

Big Board volume totaled 95.93 million shares, against 107.53 million in the previous session.

A slowing economy is both good and bad news on Wall Street. While it could bring relief from high interest rates, it also could reduce corporate profits.

A higher rate of inflation, meanwhile, could ignite fears that the Federal Reserve Board might tighten its grip on the money supply, which would push interest rates up.

"The stock market is trying to absorb all this," said Larry Wachel of Prudential-Bache Securities.

Richard Schmidt, of Advest, said, "It hasn't been able to sustain much of a direction either way."

He added: "There's still a lot of negativity out there, uncertainty about the economy, the dollar, interest rates and such."

The Commerce Department said it estimates growth in the broadest measure of economic health — the gross national product — at its

M-1 Falls \$2.1 Billion

United Press International
NEW YORK — The nation's basic money supply, known as M-1, fell \$2.1 billion in the latest week, a larger decline than expected.

M-1 was a seasonally adjusted average of \$570.6 billion in the week ended March 11, compared with a revised \$572.7 billion the previous week. Last week's figure was originally reported as \$572.4 billion.

M-1 is a measure of money supply growth which includes currency in circulation, travelers checks and checking deposits at financial institutions.

The economy grew 0.8 percent during the last week of February, according to the Commerce Department.

The implicit price deflator — a rising at an annual rate of 5.4 percent in the unfinished first three months of the year.

That rate is the fastest since a 5.6 percent pace in the second quarter of 1982.

Among actively traded issues, GTE was down 1 1/4 at 41 1/4.

CBS, the target of takeover speculation, was down 1/4 at 10 1/4.

The company is saying it has "no plans in place or contemplated for a management group to implement a leveraged buyout of the company."

Upjohn was up 1 at 7 1/4. Sterling Drug rose 1/2 to 3 1/4. Merck rose 1/4 to 10 3/4.

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ecom's Pretax Profit Up 1% in Quarter; Net Lower

Texas Air Plans A New Carrier

BASF Pretax Group Profit Rose 50% in '84, to Record

panded its international courier service to include delivery to Canada, Mexico, the Caribbean, Puerto Rico and Central and South America.

National Can Corp. stock owned by Victor Pomer is to be sold to Triangle Industries for nearly \$150 million in cash and Mr. Pomer has dropped his long-standing attempt to take over National Can, the Miami businessman said. He added that if someone else outbid Triangle, he retained the right to sell his stock to the higher bidder.

Porsche AG reported revenue for the first half of the 1985 fiscal year rose 7.4 percent to 1.37 billion DM. The managing board chairman, Peter Schutz, forecast car production to rise about 15 percent this fiscal year as daily output is increased to meet strong worldwide demand.

Siemens AG said world group revenue rose 39 percent to 22.4 billion DM in the first five months of fiscal 1985. The management board chairman, Karlheinz Kaske, said the high growth rate was mainly due to receipts by Siemens' Kraftwerk Union AG or power station projects. Excluding these, group sales rose 9 percent in the first five months.

Bankers Trust: A New Visionary in U.S. Banking

Floating Rate Notes

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money," he has found imitators among other leading banks, among them Citibank and Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

But it was Bankers Trust's leadership that drew the ire of Wall Street. The Securities Industry Association, in a precedent-setting lawsuit, has accused the bank of violating the federal law that separates commercial and investment

for 55 percent of total pretax income. In the third quarter, trading revenues were \$9.2 million, or a bit less than 10 percent of the total, and in the second quarter the bank lost \$1.1 million in its bond trading activities.

Finally, the strategy at BancAmerica Trust, with its \$45.2 billion in assets, focuses heavily on the bank's competitive slice of the bond

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The redemption price on the said Notes shall be payable on presentation and surrender thereof with all unsaturated coupons attached to any one of the following paying agencies:

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London EC4N 4XN, England.**

**Banque Internationale à Luxembourg,
2 Boulevard Royale,
2953 Luxembourg.**

**Bank of Nova Scotia,
66 Boulevard de l'Impératrice,
1000 Brussels, Belgium.**

**Bank of Montreal,
37-39 Ulmenstrasse,
D-6000 Frankfurt, W. Germany.**

**Bank of Montreal Trust Company,
2 Wall Street,
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N.Y. 10005, U.S.A.**

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12 Month		Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52		Close
High	Low					100	High	

[illegible]

OBSERVER

A Craving for Oaters

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—I had a sudden, insatiable craving to see an oater.

I wanted to see men sit tall in the saddle.

I wanted to see posers headin' 'em off at Eagle Pass.

I wanted to see strangers walking into saloons and inviting the sneers of the Dalton gang by ordering sarsaparilla, which they would pronounce "sarsaparella."

I wanted to see shoot-outs, either down at the corral or outside the Silver Dollar Cafe.

I wanted to see the eyes of strong men narrow to slits as they studied Indian smoke signals that said Crazy Horse was in a foul mood over in the next canyon.

I wanted to see men who spent their whole lives on horseback, except when bedded down with cattle, but still managed to smell socially acceptable at the church social—I wanted to see those men decline to kiss schoolmarm and widows before riding off toward the sunset.

An oater—that's what I wanted to see.

But there weren't any oaters. They don't make oaters any more. They make weepers. "Go see a weeper," said my movie counselor. But I didn't want to see the best mom who ever lived—and still looking not a day older than her 22-year-old daughter—get abandoned by her rotten husband, take to alcohol and contract a terminal case of gigolos.

I wanted to see an old over-the-hill gunfighter ride into town and stay just long enough to give a rotten husband the thrashing of his life. They make screamers, too, but I didn't want to see a screamer.

Sometimes, sure, it's fun watching the village maniac succumb to the full moon and Halloween, sprout tusks from his upper jaw and take a chain saw to the schoolmarm and the widow, but not now. I wanted to see a U.S. marshal give the Dalton gang until now down to get out of town and take their guns with them. I wanted to hear the marshal say, "And if you're thinking of coming back with chain saws to do up the schoolmarm and the widow and me, I'll give you a piece of advice: When you saw at me, smile."

An oater I needed, but there were no oaters, and, no, I did not want to see a basher.

I was in no mood to watch robot killers who looked like men hurl policemen through stone walls, crush the heads of beautiful women and wipe out 30-ton trucks in head-on collisions.

"It doesn't have to be a basher," my movie counselor said. "Go see a spacer."

Sad advice to give a man who craves an oater. I'd rather see a basher than a spacer. It's always so boring when the alien from way out there in the special-effects galaxy starts showing the dumb, greedy, violent Earth people how dumb, greedy and violent they are.

But look how ill-tempered this weeper-screamer-basher-spacer movie menu can make the gentlest of men. It is a calming oater I need, to see.

I want to hear the wagon master, looking out across the prairie, say: "My son, sure looks like it's a man riding this way, but if it's one of them preachy aliens from outer space or one of them robots wearing human hide and hair he's made a big mistake, because look over there."

Over there I want to see the U.S. Cavalry arriving with sand for the robot's gear box and ready to turn him over to the immigration people for deporting if he turns out to be just another knee-jerk liberal alien.

"Try a teaser," I am told.

I grind my molars. I do not want to see a teaser. I do not want to watch incredibly beautiful adolescents wrestle with primitive instincts. I know adolescents are constantly tormented by the biological urge to propagate the species. And, of course, adolescents want to escape their parents.

That's entertainment? True, in teeners the adolescents never have pimples, but that isn't enough to justify teeners. In oaters, the horses never have pimples, either.

I want to see a sheriff facing the Peccos Kid. Just before he goes for his gun, I want to hear the sheriff say, "I always knew there was something unnatural about a Kid with no pimples."

But the oater is gone. I hope John Wayne didn't take it with him.

New York Times Service

Dali, at 80, Is Trying to Be as Outrageous as Ever

By Edward Schumacher

New York Times Service

FIGUERAS, Spain—His beloved wife, model and muse, Gala, is gone. But after five years of living in public silence and more than two years of mourning in the dark, Salvador Dali, surely the greatest showman of 20th-century art, has decided to talk.

Dali, by most accounts the best-selling artist alive, has been the center of a swirl of machinations to get at his will, of charges that he is manipulated by those around him, and of scandals involving hundreds of millions of dollars worth of forgeries.

But that is clearly not what concerns him. Six months ago, after he was severely hurt in a fire while sleeping in the castle near Figueras that belonged to Gala, he was shaken out of his depression. Now he wants the world to know that Salvador Dali at 80 is as mentally sharp, artistically challenging and personally outrageous as ever.

"I am not going to die, so as to castigate those who envy me," he said, went on to quote the Spanish mystic St. John of the Cross: "Death, come hidden lest I hear you come; the pleasure of dying might give me life."

The difference between a crazy paranoid and me," he said later, "is that I am not crazy."

It was vintage Dali—almost. The trappings have changed. Known for a lifestyle as surrealistic as much of his art, Dali once wore a silver-handled cane as he migrated between suites at the St. Regis Hotel in New York and the Maurice in Paris to Poble Castle in his native Catalonia. Now he shuffles between his bed and an armchair in his mansion, the Torre Galatea, in Figueras, his almost incessantly fed through a tube in his nose.

But if at first his appearance is sad, it is like almost everything else in Dali's life and painting, deceiving. Admittedly, his shrunken photographs and his slant on his once glamorous entourage because, he says, he does not want to be seen in this state. Still, the burns on his leg from the fire are almost totally healed, and his doctors say he is perfectly

capable of walking and eating normally but that he is a chronic hypochondriac who simply does not want to. And the piercing, slightly crazed eyes remain clear and strong.

His hand became steady when, during the interview, he would suddenly be especially interested by something. Doctors have discarded a diagnosis of Parkinson's disease. The suggestion is that the creator of such paintings as "Illuminated Memory" and "The Crucifixion" can paint again if he wants—and he says he does, "as soon as I can."

Dressed in white twill pants and a silk smoking jacket, turned inside out and with his famed moustache a little limp but still curled up, Dali sat in a white, draped armchair. The blue-gray walls of his bedroom were painted in a trompe l'oeil of framed reflections. He was eager to speak. "Ask me more," he kept saying.

He raised the issue of the fake Dalis: "No one would worry if I were a mediocre painter." But he

does not trust judges, he went on, and would not press charges. "I am a painter, not a detective." As to whether the fakes might devalue his work: "To the contrary. All the great painters have been falsified."

Dali similarly dismissed reports that his assistants did much of the work during his last two years of painting. "Let my enemies devour each other," he said, maintaining that the assistants did little more than paint the mathematical formulas that appeared in many of his last oils.

Most of the forgeries are of lithographs. Dali acknowledged that he had signed stacks of blank pieces of paper; he said that they were to be stored and used for limited editions but that their number got out of hand. They made it easy to forge lithographs, and the editions were hardly limited amid a tangle of often conflicting contracts signed by Dali.

Some critics hold that Dali devalued himself by, in their view, grubbing for money and promoting gimmicks such as Salvador Dali perfume in bottles he designed. But Dali, citing his long study of alchemy, said: "Liking money like I like it is nothing less than mysticism." He added, "Money is a glory."

Money is behind the competition by some of Dali's relatives, the Spanish government and the Catalan regional government for the 4,000 or so works and manuscripts, thought to be worth many millions of dollars, that Dali has in his private collection. Dali said he would leave the collection to Spain and Catalonia.

In Spanish cultural circles, Dali has been condemned for his relationship with Franco. Dali, once part of an extraordinary circle that included Picasso, Federico Garcia Lorca and Luis Buñuel, fell out with each, though often for personal rather than political reasons. He said Picasso was one of the few painters he admired, and he added, "Picasso loved me a lot. Despite his Communist ideas, Picasso is a genius, and so am I."

Dali's political past is seen today as an apologetic eccentricity. He considers himself a monarchist. "Monarchy is the only biological, natural system," he said. "What would Paris be if there had not been Versailles? Sometimes there are good kings, and sometimes there are bad kings, and sometimes you have to cut the heads off of some. But that's not important."

Turning to art, he said, "Modern art today is a disaster because of an excess of freedom."



Dali (left) leaving the hospital last October; a sketch of Gala (detail) done in 1941; a dapper Dali in late '30s.

PEOPLE

First Woman, 28, Wins Iditarod Sled Dog Race

Libby Riddles endured 11 miles of blizzards, sub-zero temperatures and screaming winds to become the first woman ever to win the Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race. The 28-year-old musher from Nome, Alaska already has plans to earn her \$50,000 prize money—to buy a ticket to Hawaii, flies and her 13-dog team on the finish chute in Nome, Alaska, Wednesday, after 18 days



Libby Riddles, team.

minutes and 17 seconds of trail, the fourth slowest to run on record. She placed 11th and 20th in 1981. The trail, winding over two mountains, the Yukon River through 27 checkpoints, followed Iditarod Trail—a turn-of-the-century mail and freight route that linked the influx of the gold rush to the gold shores of Nome around 1900 the open-water port of Seward.

The Writers Guild Wednesday gave its awards for movie writing Woody Allen for "Broadway by Night" and Bruce Robinson for "The Killing Fields."

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